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## ABSTINENCE HAILED AS OFFICIALS' DUTY UNDER DRY REGIME

Bar Association Hears Whitman Law Enforcement Report—Mr. Seymour Reviews Benefits

Lord Birkenhead Compares British and American Constitutions at Minneapolis Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30 (Staff Correspondence).—Shortly before Mr. Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York, presented to the American Bar Association today the second and last report of its special committee on law enforcement, he was asked: "Can prohibition be enforced?" His answer to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was crisp:

"I do think the law can be enforced and I think it will be enforced. An honest effort will enforce it anywhere." In passing judgment on this much mooted question Mr. Whitman stood on the vantage ground of a two-year study of law enforcement, undertaken at the request of the American Bar Association. The quest of facts has taken members of the committee, including its chairman, widely over the United States and into England and France. The committee's first report was made at San Francisco a year ago and in this convention Mr. Whitman repeated the committee's recommendations of a year ago.

**Dry Law's Effect on Crime**  
So much have committee members traveled that Judge Marcus Kavanagh of Chicago smilingly remarked to the writer that his labor in this field had kept him poor. Judge Kavanagh added that without question prohibition had lessened the number of minor crimes in the country, but he thought it had no effect on the more serious offenses. He observed, as a curious effect of prohibition, that medical colleges were having difficulty in obtaining cadavers.

The firmly spoken declaration of John W. Davis, retiring president of the American Bar Association, that the prohibition, suffrage, and other recent amendments had not been foisted on the people by organized minorities but represented the well-considered judgment of the people, drew applause from the opening meeting.

**Benefit to Public**  
Augustus T. Seymour, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, spoke to the National Association of Attorneys-General of what he declared was "the great benefit to the public generally which has resulted from the suppression of the evils growing out of traffic in intoxicating liquors," and told the attorneys-general that co-operation in this branch of law enforcement was as appropriate and necessary as in any other direction to which he had previously called their attention.

The great majority of Americans obey the laws of their country because they believe that obedience, even to laws that may detract from individual approval, is best for the country at large. The number of citizens who obey them merely through fear of punishment is small in comparison.

**Officials as Testifiers**  
It is of supreme importance that those of us who are for the time being charged with the duty of law enforcement should ourselves obey the law. Representatives of the law are based upon the willingness of all of us to obey the laws which our chosen representatives enact. I cannot approve the language of Mr. Compers when he said, "I, and the federation I represent, are in favor of wine and beer, and we are opposed to any attempt to enforce laws aimed at the personal liberties of our people."

The first duty of the individual citizen is to respect and obey the laws of the country himself. The peace and safety of our country depend upon the

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## "Prohibition Can, and Will, Be Enforced"



Charles S. Whitman

Former Governor of New York, Who Is Chairman of Special Committee on Law Enforcement for American Bar Association

## GERMANY DESIROUS OF AGAIN RENEWING NORMAL RELATIONS

Reich Ambassadors to Return to Posts in Paris and Brussels

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Berlin is about to send its ambassadors to Paris and Brussels. It will be remembered that the Ambassador, Wilhelm Mayer, quitted Paris the moment the occupation of the Ruhr was ordered, and he has never been replaced. The fact that the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is now considering sending an authoritative person to Paris undoubtedly denotes the intention of resuming more normal relations as quickly as possible.

The step will be welcomed in France. Many signs point in the same direction, that Germany is on the eve of giving up passive resistance in the Ruhr district, and beginning negotiations, if it can only be assured that France will make conditions easier. The stories which are published flatly declaring that Germany will abandon its resistance within a week are naturally to be received with some skepticism. It is impossible to sum up the effect of the real change of spirit which may be observed both in France and Germany and definitely to declare that it must lead within a given space of time to positive results.

**New Desire for Agreement**  
But that there is a most important change of spirit in French and German diplomatic circles, there remains no doubt. At any moment the new desire for an agreement will finish the fruitless struggle and may transform the whole situation. It is possible that the coming week will witness events of far-reaching importance. Most of the speculation concerning the cessation of resistance is based upon a statement by the German Socialist Parliamentary Service, which emphasizes the desire for an understanding in Germany.

According to this statement, "it would be absurd to pretend that France has not obtained by the occupation part of the results desired. The population of the territories, both occupied and unoccupied, are resigned to the idea that France will not leave in any circumstances before a preliminary settlement. We are ready in the Ruhr Valley to cease passive resistance, if the population obtains assurances respecting its future well-being, and France gives a guarantee that production will be resumed under conditions giving a possibility to live to all Germans established in the region of the Ruhr."

**Demands of Working Classes**  
It is added that the working classes would particularly demand the liberation of prisoners, and permission for those expelled by the French to return to their own districts. If once there be definite assurances, there would be no obstacle in the way of the abandonment of resistance and the moment of real negotiations would arrive. At the present moment, on the French side, as well as on the German side, there is a growing feeling that something can be done with the Stresemann Government, and France has already in its yellow book promised to repatriate the expelled persons.

Both France and Belgium have committed themselves to the greatest possible modification of the methods of the military occupation when German hostility ends. The ground seems pre-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

## CHINA RECALLS CONSUL IN CANADA

Action Amounts to Temporary Breaking Off of Relations

By Special Cable

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 30 (Special).—Dr. Chien Tsur, Chinese Consul-General to Canada, has been recalled to China by the Peking Government. The recall of the consul amounts to a temporary breaking off of diplomatic relations between the two countries, as a result of legislation passed in Parliament last session, barring all Chinese immigrants but bona fide merchants and students.

The consul yesterday received a cable from Dr. Wellington Koo, which was the culmination of correspondence between the Canadian and Chinese governments, and which was as follows: "You are requested to return to China to make full report. Dr. Tsur said: 'I have no longer power to protect my people in Canada. My duty was to increase trade between Canada and China, and to protect the Chinese people. With this immigration act I have no power to protect them. The Canadian Government cannot deport any Chinese illegally coming in. Only merchants and students may be admitted. A merchant may not have his wife or children. I am afraid that it will hinder Chinese trade in China. In wheat and herring alone that is considerable, for we have a huge population buying food. Last year Canada sold China \$2,000,000 worth of herring.'"

I have done my best. I reached as many people as I could through Canadian clubs and organizations. I tell them the truth about Chinese immigration. During the negotiations of the immigration bill I made several proposals to the Government asking that the bill be modified, but it did no good. We can only regard it as an unfriendly act to China.

Canadians enjoy every privilege in China, but see how Canada treats the Chinese. It is not in the power of the Government to amend the legislation passed by Parliament. Any attempt to do so next session will be strenuously opposed by British Columbia members.

## THREE FAST FISHERMEN RACE FOR SIR THOMAS LIPTON CUP

Henry Ford, Elizabeth Howard and the Shamrock Meet Off Gloucester Over 31-Mile Course

GLoucester, Mass., Aug. 30.—Three of the fastest fishing schooners that sail the Atlantic Ocean—the Henry Ford of Gloucester, Capt. Clayton Morrissy; the Elizabeth Howard of New York, Capt. Ben Pine, and the Shamrock of Boston, Capt. M. L. Welch, met off this port today in the great fishermen's race for the Sir Thomas Lipton and Col. J. W. Prentiss trophies.

The Henry Ford established a lead of nearly 11 minutes over the Howard and Shamrock in the first two legs. The Shamrock led the other two boats across the starting line by a good margin, with the Ford second and the Howard a poor third. The first leg was five miles hard on the port tack, and half way to the turn the Ford went through the Shamrock's lee and took the lead, while the Howard drew up but could not catch the Boston boat.

The Ford increased the lead at the first mark, nearly 2 minutes over the Shamrock and 3 minutes over the Howard. It was broad off the wind in the run to the second mark, and the Ford gained a long lead due partly to two luffing matches between the Shamrock and the Howard. Half a mile from the second mark the Howard went by the Shamrock to leeward and,

## ALLIES PROTEST TO GREECE AGAINST ALBANIAN INCIDENT

Immediate Investigation Urged Into Massacre of Italian Mission Near the Frontier

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Inter-Allied Council of Ambassadors today decided to send a telegram to the Greek Government on behalf of the French, English, and Italian governments, jointly protesting "with the energy that the gravity of the circumstances warrants, against the outrage of which the Italian mission of the commission for delimitation of the Albanian frontier has been the victim." The telegram further invites the Greek Government to institute an immediate investigation into the circumstances surrounding the massacre. The decision to send the telegram was taken by the secretaries of the council at a meeting this morning in the absence of ambassadors, who are on vacation. The ambassadors have been urgently summoned and will probably reach Paris in time for the meeting tomorrow, when Captain Imperani, general secretary of the Albanian Boundary Commission, will be heard.

It is expected in some quarters that the action of the ambassadors' council may be followed by some move in the Council of the League of Nations now in session at Geneva, as both Greece and Italy are members of the League.

**ATHENS, Aug. 30 (AP).**—It is understood here that Greece is not disposed to accept the humiliating conditions imposed by the Italian Government in its note demanding satisfaction for the killing of the five Italian members of the Greco-Albanian frontier delimitation mission.

In the event a deadlock is reached in settling the affair, Greece, it is further understood, will propose to submit the question to the League of Nations. The Greek Government is disposed to express its profound sorrow over the massacre and to indemnify the families of the Italian officials who were murdered on Greek territory.

**ROME, Aug. 30.**—The Albanian Legation here issued a statement today declaring that General Tellini and the other Italian members of the Greco-Albanian boundary commission were killed by a band of Greeks while on Greek territory, 12 miles from the Albanian frontier. The statement, which was received by the legation from its Government, follows: "The Greek, Italian and Albanian missions left Janina on Monday in separate automobiles for the Albanian frontier. The Albanian mission was followed by the Italian mission, the Greek mission being last."

The Italian mission had arrived at the frontier of the Greek territory, when it was stopped by an armed band of Greeks who fired on General Tellini, Major Corti, Lieutenant Bonacini and the chauffeur, Parnetti, and killed them all.

News of this crime has aroused deepest consternation throughout Albania, where the victims are looked upon as martyrs in the national cause of Albania. It is an infamous calumny to suggest that the crime was committed by Albanians.

**LONDON, Aug. 30.**—A dispatch to the Evening News from Milan says the Italian fleet in Taranto harbor has received orders to be prepared to sail in the eventuality of a movement against Greece.

Demonstrations against Greeks are reported from all parts of Italy, says a Central News dispatch from Rome, but so far as is known no acts of violence have occurred. The Government has called on the newspapers and the Fascist forces to assist in the maintenance of order and discipline.

**By Special Cable**  
**ATHENS, Aug. 30.**—The Greek Government is taking drastic measures to (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## CANADA TAKES DRASTIC STEPS TO PREVENT LIQUOR SMUGGLING INTO UNITED STATES PORTS

British Columbia Mosquito Fleet Practically to Be Put Out of Business Through the Action of the Federal Customs Officials

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 30 (Special).—Regulations calculated to put British Columbia's mosquito liquor smuggling fleet out of business were brought into effect by the Canadian customs officials here yesterday. These regulations provide that no boat under 250 tons can clear with a liquor cargo from a British Columbia port, and they will apply to most of the craft that are now taking enormous quantities of liquor out of British Columbia and transferring it to American smugglers at safe meeting places.

While the offshore smuggling trade to more distant points like California is done by relatively large vessels, the traffic from British Columbia waters to Puget Sound is carried on by small craft, the clearance of which will be held up under the Canadian Government's new rule.

The new regulations will curb liquor export to a considerable extent, according to A. M. Manson, attorney general of British Columbia. The rule will prove an advantage to both the United States and British Columbia. Mr. Manson added "as the owners of boats of a larger tonnage than 250 tons will hesitate to break the law, as it will mean the confiscation of their

boat and the cargo of liquor. The Ottawa order is gratifying to us here." Customs officials here believe that there are no boats operating out of this port in the liquor business with a tonnage of more than 250 tons, and that the liquor fleet consequently will go out of existence under the new regulations.

## REICH IS INSISTENT ON JOINING LEAGUE

Germany Willing to Make Concession to Gain Admission—Application Postponed

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Herr Löbe, president of the Reichstag, in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative today, indicated that an important change had come over the attitude of the German Government regarding the question of joining the League of Nations. It is that Germany no longer insists upon its admission to the League's Council, as a sine qua non to its joining the League, although the German view is still that unless given a seat upon the Council, its presence in the general assembly of the League would lose greatly in significance.

So strong is the feeling here in favor of Germany joining the League that Herr Löbe said that formal application would have been made with the coming League conference had it not been for the fact that information received here from Paris and London alike pointed to the expectation that such application would not be opportune, since it would, in the case of France, lead to demands for Germany's withdrawing new and humiliating conditions.

Herr Löbe went on discussing arrangements that might be made if this difficulty could be overcome. For example, at the League's session next month, one of the six temporary Council seats might be transferred to Germany by arrangement with some such neutral occupant as Sweden, which has always favored Germany's admission. This would not interfere with the permanent seats now reserved for England, France, Italy and Japan and it would also be in accordance with precedent since the Council seats usually are reallocated in September.

**League Council to Consider Election of a New Judge**  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Tomorrow the League Council will consider the election of a new judge to take the place of Ruy Barbosa of Brazil on the Permanent Court of International Justice. According to the constitution of the Court he must be chosen from nominees submitted by the national delegates, to the Hague Court of Arbitration, or by a body composed in some similar manner.

It appears that though the United States does not adhere to the Court, the American national group has submitted a nominee in common with the other groups, and the name will be considered by the Council, despite the fact that America has no official connection with the Court.

## BOILERMAKERS FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Yet another fruitless attempt to end the boiler-makers' lockout, which now has lasted 18 weeks, was made yesterday when the emergency committee of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades met the executive of the Boilermakers' Union in a joint conference at York. After four hours' discussion the conference adjourned to an indefinite date, without any agreement having been reached.

The dispute which arose over the boiler-makers' refusal to accept overtime and the night shift agreement between employers and the numerous craft unions composing the Amalgamated Engineering Unions has already resulted in a loss of many orders to British firms, especially in ship-repairing yards. In consequence of their action the boiler-makers were some time ago expelled from the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

## COAL UNION CHIEFS BELIEVED TO FAVOR PINCHOT PROPOSAL

Mediator Calls Wage Scale Antiquated, Haphazard and Honey-combed With Inequalities

Operators Expected to Accede to Plans Despite Criticism of "Profits in Coal"

By GEORGE T. ODELL  
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 30.—Gov. Gifford Pinchot's "peace proposal" by which he expects to thwart the scheduled strike in the anthracite mines Saturday, is being studied by miners and operators today. Both sides have agreed to give the Governor's mediator an answer by tomorrow. Meanwhile speculation on acceptance or rejection of the "Pinchot Plan" is rife. It was learned from authoritative sources, however, that the union officials are almost sure to accept. The feeling also is strong that the operators will accede, although assurances from this quarter are not so positive.

The four major points to the Governor's proposal, follow:

1. Recognition of the basic eight-hour day for all employees.
2. Uniform wage increase of 10 per cent to all employees, effective Sept. 1.
3. Full recognition of the union by operators without the check-off but with the right to have a union representative present on pay day.
4. Complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining.

**Answer Tomorrow**  
Governor Pinchot has asked both sides to give his plan most careful consideration, adjuring them to bear in mind "the poor will suffer most if the strike goes on," and to make their reply to him at a joint conference, to be held tomorrow at noon.

It is apparent that the reaction of the plan is favorable. Both sides have technical objections, which may be raised in their replies, but, on the whole, those objections have more to do with the method proposed by the Governor for the more thorough readjustment of the wage scale which he recommends than to the fundamentals involved.

On the other hand, the operators suffered some embarrassment to their self esteem from the Governor's criticism of their profits and his declaration that many of them could easily absorb half the increased labor cost without prejudice to legitimate profits. It is believed, however, that the operators will recognize that they cannot afford to decline the settlement, however much they may resent the criticism.

Furthermore, it is pointed out here that if the operators should decline, and the Governor should feel that it is his duty to take more drastic steps to prevent cessation of mining coal, that he will have the miners on his side.

**Cost Increase 60 Cents**  
Governor Pinchot asserted his conviction that the wage increase should not be passed on to the public, and yet he realizes that the profits of the mining business are not sufficient to absorb it all. From the data provided by the experts, he concludes that the 10 per cent wage increase will add 60 cents a ton to the production cost of domestic sizes of coal. Ten cents of that amount he said could be absorbed by all the mines without reducing their profits below a legitimate return. The remaining 50 cents, he declared, can "easily and properly be taken out of the cost of transportation and distributing."

Of course, the coal operators do not like that suggestion because of the well-known fact that some of the larger mining companies are owned by railroads and that distribution is a part of their business, from which large profits are derived. To absorb the cost through transportation and distribution would take money from both pockets. But the operators, it is pointed out, will not care to raise that point publicly in their reply.

Governor Pinchot, however, left the operators a loophole on this question. Transportation costs cannot be reduced unless by some action by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Utilities Commission of Pennsylvania. In the meantime, the Governor said, he believed that the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## HIGH FREIGHT RATES BLAMED FOR "GAS" PRICE DISCREPANCIES

"Abnormal Market" Included in Explanation of 11-Cent Charge in Texas and 22-Cent in Massachusetts

Why there is a discrepancy of more than 100 per cent between gasoline prices in Texas and Massachusetts, although the same company sells the same product in both states, was asked today of several Boston oil companies that operate both in New England and the southwest.

This difference between the prevailing Texas price of 9 cents a gallon wholesale and 11 cents retail and the Massachusetts price of 19 1/2 cents wholesale and 22 cents retail, when the same oil and the same refiners are involved, is an aspect of the oil industry hastening the investigations going on throughout the country.

Whether the price difference is discriminatory, and comes under the power of the Federal Trade Commission, is being inquired into by various government agencies, including the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. The attorneys-general of the states, in convention

this week in Minneapolis, are the latest recruits to be added to the investigators.

When the question, "Why does this discrepancy exist?" was put to Boston companies today, they explained chiefly on the ground of high freight charges. The long journey involved too, they said, extra cost for handling and shrinkage due to evaporation, which were added to the local selling price.

"Freight charges on crude oil are something like 6 1/2 cents a gallon from Oklahoma, and 7 1/2 or 8 cents from Texas," said an official of the Texas Company, 201 Devonshire Street. "Add to this the tank wagon price in these states, which varies from 11 to 14, and there is not such a margin of profit as one would suppose."

When it was pointed out that this did not explain why the tank wagon (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)





## W. C. T. U. TO TEACH DEFENSE OF FLAG

National and Massachusetts Organizations Announce Jubilee Year Programs

The inculcation of a sense of individual responsibility to support the Constitution of the United States, with a loyalty that goes deeper than mere obedience to its laws, through education that shall give an understanding of those laws and consequent approval and respect for them, that shall make it clear that violation of the Constitution is an insult to the flag that arouse the citizen to his duty, turn the bad "good" citizen into a good "good" citizen, a survey of courts to show punishment meted out by them to prohibition violators and a 1,000,000 membership drive, are aims set for the coming jubilee year, by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, according to Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts organization.

Mrs. Ropes will leave Boston Saturday to attend the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the national organization at Columbus, O., Sept. 7 to 13. Plans will be made at that time for a nation-wide celebration of the jubilee year. It will begin in November at Cleveland, O., where the organization was perfected, and include Chautauqua, N. Y., where the first national convention of temperance workers was held in 1873. The Massachusetts State organization was formed just previous to the first convention and was one of 17 sending delegates. Therefore, the Massachusetts branch will celebrate its own jubilee simultaneously with the national celebration.

There are to be noted speakers at Columbus and a great "March of Allegiance," a street pageant under a nationally known pageant leader, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8. Evening mass meetings are to be addressed by A. V. Donahay, Governor of Ohio; Miss Mabel Walker, Waltham, assistant attorney general; Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition director; Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the United States Children's Bureau, and Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism.

**State Meeting in Brockton**  
Porter Congregational Church in Brockton has been selected as the place for the jubilee meeting of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. on Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The program will be scarcely less elaborate than that at Columbus. Department conferences in the morning of the first day will take place on the subject of conference on citizenship and work for sailors and soldiers. In the evening an address will be given by Miss Anna A. Gordon, world president, and a pageant presented. Reports from superintendents will occupy the next day, with a luncheon conference on child welfare and mothers' meetings and a young people's meeting in the evening. The election will take place Oct. 18 and a banquet will close the convention that evening. Among the speakers will be Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, probably Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant Governor, and others. It was hoped that Governor Cox would be present, but he has been called by President Coolidge to a conference of governors on constitutional enforcement on that date.

Massachusetts will stress the educational part of temperance work during the jubilee year, Mrs. Ropes says, putting the facts of prohibition before the people in the hope of arousing in them a desire to obey the law. Prohibition is working well, she says, and is better enforced than most persons suppose, but there is a great deal to be accomplished. A great means to this end, she believes, will be the proposed survey of the courts cases. The Brockton Chamber of Commerce is working with the Union in preparing for the convention there, she says.

An important line of work, Mrs. Ropes believes, is with the children. They love and honor the flag, but are inclined to laugh at prohibition. Get them to see that violation of the law is an attack on the flag and the matter settles itself in an altogether different light. She reported that in the last few months the Massachusetts branch has added 1000 names to its rolls. That means that 1000 persons have signed the pledge, themselves, and pledged themselves also to work in behalf of prohibition.

**BROOKLYN C. OF C. CRUISE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—A party of 230, representing members of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, their families and friends, will start tonight on the chamber's first annual cruise, a five-day trip to Canada. The party will arrive at Montreal tomorrow night and leave an hour afterward for Quebec, reaching there Saturday morning.

**FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT**  
LONDON, Aug. 30.—Evidence is even clearer than before that lack of employment of funds in trade is diverting money from the usual channels into investments. An instance is the fact that a concern, which a few days ago bought a large line of the conversion loan, had the whole amount taken off its hands by trading concerns in Leicester, Nottinghamshire, and other industrial centers.

## EASTERN STAR TO CONSTITUTE SIX CHAPTERS DURING AUTUMN

Massachusetts Grand Chapter Also Announces Its Fall Program for Inspections

With the "fraternal year" to open next week, following the two-month summer closing of the various chapters of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, the attention of all members is centered on the leading events on the Grand Chapter's fall schedule. The first constitution of a new chapter, to be in charge of the new grand officers, elected last May, will be at New Bedford, Sept. 17, when Cresson S. Curcio, Grand Patron, will present Acushnet Chapter, No. 138, with its charter, following the impressive ritualistic ceremonies. Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, new Grand Matron, will preside and all grand officers will be present.

Other constitutions scheduled for the fall are:

Trinity Chapter, No. 139, at Clinton, Mass., Sept. 28; Clement Chapter, No. 100, at Worcester, Sept. 29; Fall River Chapter, No. 191, at Fall River, Oct. 13; Evening Star Chapter, No. 192, at Fall River, Oct. 13; Wessagusset Chapter, No. 192, at South Weymouth, Nov. 5. These chapters have all been under "dispensation" for several months.

Aside from constitutions, the chief events in the life of a subordinate chapter are the annual inspections by the grand officers, or by a Deputy Grand Matron and her suite. Chapters to be inspected by the Grand Matron are:

Royal Chapter at Medford, Sept. 25; Commonwealth, Somerville, Sept. 27; Holyoke, Holyoke, Oct. 2; Rosindale, Rosindale, Oct. 3; Colonial, Wintthrop, Oct. 4; Highland, West Somerville, Oct. 4; Robert Morris, Holyoke, Oct. 8; Keystone, Roxbury, Oct. 9; Melrose, Melrose, Oct. 12; Fraternal, West Somerville, Oct. 17; Brookline, Brookline, Oct. 23; Crystal, Malden, Oct. 25.

Mrs. Helen H. Barnhart, Associate Grand Matron and also Deputy Grand Matron, has scheduled the following chapters for her itinerary of inspections:

Wisdom, West Stockbridge, Sept. 4; Bay State, Boston, Sept. 20; Herbert F. French, Randolph, Sept. 21; Electa, Waltham, Sept. 27; Regis, Lynn, Sept. 28; Cabot, Chicopee, Oct. 1; Salem, Salem, Oct. 2; Marblehead, Marblehead, Oct. 4; George E. Fisher, South Hadley Falls, Oct. 9; Dwight Clark, Indian Orchard, Mass., Oct. 10; Hadassah, Dorchester, Oct. 24; Andover, Andover, Oct. 28.

**Mrs. Woodman's Schedule**  
The chapters to be inspected by Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Conductress, and Deputy Grand Matron, are:

Nokomis, Webster, Sept. 20; Cambridge, Cambridge, Sept. 26; Springfield, Springfield, Oct. 6; Celestia, Vineyard Haven, Oct. 9; Peabody, Peabody, Oct. 15; Contentment, Dedham, Oct. 19; Costa, Charleston, Oct. 23; Wenona, Roxbury, Oct. 27.

Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Conductress, and Deputy Grand Matron, will inspect the following:

Sachem Rock, East Bridgewater, Sept. 5; Hannah Shaw, Middleboro, Oct. 1; Plymouth, Plymouth, Oct. 9; Glendale, Everett, Oct. 17; Hatherly, Rockland, Oct. 25; Stoughton, Stoughton, Nov. 5; Star of Bethlehem, Somerville, Nov. 7.

All other subordinate chapters will be inspected by deputy grand matrons. The following chapters will be inspected by Mrs. Mary H. Chandler, Past Matron of Stella Chapter and Deputy Grand Matron:

Spencerian, Spencer, Sept. 17; Clara Barton, Concord, Sept. 18; Granite, Milford, Oct. 2; Doric, Easthampton, Oct. 9; Puritan, Lowell, Oct. 17.

Mrs. Sarah M. Dodge, Past Matron of Keystone Chapter, will inspect the following:

Germania, Roxbury, Sept. 17; Maiden, Malden, Oct. 11; Orion, Framingham, Oct. 15; Bethany, Westboro, Oct. 18; Orion, Uxbridge, Oct. 19.

Chapters to be inspected by Mrs. Mabel S. Horgan, Past Matron of Themis Chapter, are:

Forest Chapter, Warren, Sept. 14; Stafford, Cheshire, Sept. 18; Zion, Milfield, Sept. 27; Temple, Leominster, Oct. 1; Unity, Amherst, Oct. 10.

Mrs. Emily T. Thompson, Deputy Grand Matron and Past Matron of Robert Morris Chapter, will inspect:

Revere Chapter, Palmer, Mass., Sept. 11; Mountain, Williamstown, Sept. 17; Franklin, Adams, Sept. 18; Berkshire, Dalton, Sept. 25; Golden, Westfield, Oct. 5.

Mrs. Alice K. Bryant, Past Matron of Corinthian Chapter, will inspect:

Columbian Chapter, Upton, Sept. 3; Quince, Quince, Oct. 1; Ionic, North Brookfield, Oct. 8; Ruth, Chelsea, Oct. 11; Wachusett, Holden, Nov. 8.

**Mrs. Bowen's Inspection**  
Schedule of Mrs. May J. Bowen, Past Matron of Weetamose Chapter, calls for the following inspections:

Cortex Allen, Westport, Sept. 12; Baintree, Baintree, Oct. 5; Alcyone, Marion, Oct. 11; Aurora, Natick, Nov. 9.

The chapters to be inspected by Mrs. Emma E. Wensell, Past Matron of Wenona Chapter, are:

Blue Hill, Hyde Park, Oct. 2; Undine, Revere, Oct. 10; Bridgewater, Bridgewater, Oct. 12; Tontouon, East Saugus, Oct. 16; Rose Croix, Taunton, Oct. 18.

Mrs. Metta R. Wilson, Past Matron of Middlesex Chapter, is to inspect:

Revere Chapter, Bedford, Sept. 20; Heard, Ipswich, Oct. 2; Mystic, East Boston, Oct. 15; Dorothy Brad-

ford, Hingham, Nov. 5; Harmony, Wakefield, Nov. 9.

Five inspections are scheduled for Mrs. Catherine M. Hoffman, Past Matron of Boston Chapter, as follows:

Dekamun, Whitinville, Sept. 26; Mayflower, East Weymouth, Oct. 2; Corinthian, Hudson, Oct. 9; Crescent, Stoughton, Oct. 15; Mona Bina, Malden, Oct. 22.

Mrs. Irene M. Johnson, Deputy Grand Matron, and Past Matron of Commonwealth Chapter, is to inspect:

Revere Chapter, Marshfield, Sept. 28; Fidelity, Haverhill, Oct. 4; West Springfield, West Springfield, Oct. 10; Longfellow, Arlington, Oct. 23; Atlantic, Atlantic, Nov. 6.

Chapters assigned to Mrs. Isabel G. Harwood, Past Matron of Jessamine Chapter, follow:

Northfield, Northfield, Sept. 26; Faith, Northfield, Oct. 10; Cradle Rock, Barre, Oct. 17; Lawrence, Lawrence, Nov. 1; Sabbatia, Dorchester, Nov. 6.

All five inspections to be made by Mrs. Jessie Miller Manock, Past Matron of Lawrence Chapter, come in October, as follows:

Mt. Burnet, Danvers, Oct. 1; Persis, Burnet, Oct. 1; Georgetown, Georgetown, Oct. 9; Diana, Beverly, Oct. 12; Laurel Hill, Newburyport, Oct. 25.

Mrs. Margery B. Chisholm, Past Matron of Glendale Chapter, will inspect:

Quinbequin Chapter, West Medway, Sept. 23; Winchester, Winchester, Oct. 1; Fern, Franklin, Oct. 3; Milton, Milton, Oct. 10; Wellesley, Wellesley, Oct. 18.

**Schedule of Mrs. Ethel W. Coulter, Past Matron of Cabot Chapter, follows:**  
Mt. Vernon, Belchertown, Sept. 26; Liberty, Chester, Oct. 3; King Philip, South Deerfield, Oct. 8; Arcana, Greenfield, Oct. 15; Joel Hayden, Haydenville, Oct. 28.

**Program for Mrs. Hagarty**  
Inspections for Mrs. Leland H. Hagarty, Past Matron of Milton Chapter, are:

Acacia, West Milford, Sept. 25; Jessamine, Gardner, Oct. 12; Bethlehem, Northampton, Oct. 15; Union, Holbrook, Oct. 18; Boston, Roxbury, Nov. 8.

Mrs. Jean B. Derby, Past Matron of Belmont Chapter, is to inspect:

Summit, Hopkinton, Oct. 5; Wollaston, Wollaston, Oct. 8; Magdalen, Maynard, Oct. 16; Hope, Attleboro, Nov. 5; Bethel, Merrimack, Nov. 20.

Chapters to be inspected by Mrs. Lena M. Greenleaf, Past Matron of Brookline Chapter, are:

Friendship, Amesbury, Sept. 17; Myrtle, Holliston, Sept. 24; Easton, North Easton, Oct. 11; Middlesex, West Medford, Nov. 6; Pequosette, Watertown, Nov. 14.

The work assigned to Mrs. Isabel E. Wilson, Past Matron of Palestine Chapter, follows:

Hawthorn, Concord Junction, Sept. 12; Quinebaug, Southbridge, Oct. 9; Canton, Canton, Oct. 18; Signal, Bridge, Oct. 24; Mispah, Marlboro, Nov. 12.

Mrs. Eva M. Downs, Deputy Grand Matron and Past Matron of George E. Fisher Chapter, is to inspect:

Mt. Toby, Chester, Nov. 6; Sept. 15; Athens, Orange, Oct. 10; Star of Eden, Ware, Oct. 15; James W. Hanum, Ludlow, Oct. 18; Cincinnati, Greenfield, Nov. 6.

Mrs. Rosella S. Schnitzer, Past Matron of Longfellow Chapter, is to inspect:

Adah, Millbury, Sept. 25; Mansfield, Mansfield, Oct. 10; Priscilla, Reading, Oct. 17; Victory, Swampscott, Nov. 19; Aletheon, Woburn, Nov. 21.

Inspections to be made by Mrs. Alice M. Wentworth, Past Matron of Wistaria Chapter, follow:

Themis, Athol, Sept. 7; Olive Branch, Ashland, Oct. 2; Angle Stone, North Attleboro, Oct. 4; Reliance, South Boston, Oct. 17; Miriam, East Douglas, Oct. 29.

The last inspection of the fall will be held Nov. 22, when Mrs. Florence S. Hadaway, Past Matron of Victory Chapter, will inspect Star of the East Chapter, Jamaica Plain. Other inspections by Mrs. Hadaway are:

Ida McKinley, Ayer, Sept. 26; Pilgrim, Whitman, Oct. 11; Wistaria, Needham, Oct. 22; Martha Washington, Gloucester, Nov. 8.

Miss Annie G. Hinkley, Past Matron of Matateke Chapter, is to inspect:

Cortuit Chapter, Cortuit, Sept. 14; Good Will Chapter, Palmyra, Sept. 27; and Palestine, Newtonville, Oct. 2.

**STATE HOUSE TO HAVE POSTAL SUB-STATION**  
A postal sub-station is to be opened in the State House for the convenience of the public and state departments. Superintendent of Buildings Fred N. Kimball assigning room 115, on the first floor, for the new office. The room is at present occupied by the retirement board.

The legislative post office in the rear of the House of Representatives will remain, but all department mail will be received in the new station. Money orders and letters to be registered will be issued at the new station, which is not now done at the legislative office.

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## Sium Suave Found in Bowdoinham, Me.

Rare Weed Is Indigenous Only to Cathance River

BOWDOINHAM, Me., Aug. 30 (Special).—This town has the distinction of possessing the only specimens of a certain kind of weed, the Sium Suave, found in any section of the United States. This weed was discovered by Norman C. Fassett of Harvard College, member of the New England Botanical Club. Now at Harvard, in a special corner by itself, one finds mounted specimens of this weed, with another rare specimen, found in Bowdoinham, whose nearest relative is usually native to New Zealand.

"Found on the tidal mud flats of the Cathance River, Bowdoinham, Sept. 14 and 16, M. L. Fernald and Bayard Long." Then the special variety of this same weed is mentioned "Found in Bowdoinham, tidal estuary of the Cathance River."

Although the leaves are frequently variable as to size and shape, the weed is clearly marked and different from any other material to be found in the Gray Herbarium. Growing in the soft mud of Cathance River and covered twice a day by fresh water, it sends up to the nodes clusters of a half dozen or more leaves, most of which are measured and numbered on leaflets. These appear to be secondary leaves and rise from the axils of the primary ones, which are sometimes normal, or reduced to one leaflet which is elongate and inconspicuous. In the more extreme forms, the secondary leaves rise from rather conspicuous hardened corns, which at once suggest bulbs, but no evidence could be found of their becoming detached from the parent plant to act in any reproduction function.

## ODD FELLOWS TO CELEBRATE

Massachusetts Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary next week with religious services in Old South Church, Coppley Square, at 3 p. m. Sunday afternoon, and with a banquet Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, in Symphony Hall.

The Rev. Allan A. Rideout, Grand Master, will deliver the anniversary sermon Sunday afternoon, and will preside at the banquet. Music for both occasions will be furnished by the Melistersingers.

Massachusetts Grand Lodge was the first grand lodge of the I. O. O. F. to be organized in the United States. It received its charter direct from Thomas Wilkey of Baltimore, a prominent English Odd Fellow, who, emigrating to this country in 1817, united the scattered Odd Fellow lodges then in existence in the United States into a national organization. The parchment charter, with a home-made ribbon emblem, representative of the degrees of Odd Fellowship, which Mr. Wilkey brought to Boston with him, is still in possession of the Massachusetts lodge.

Among guests invited to speak at the anniversary banquet are Gov. Channing H. Cox, member of Warren Lodge, Roxbury; Mayor James M. Curley; Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo., grand sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge; the Rev. Dudley Hays Ferrell, Lynn, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts; Harry G. Beyer, Cambridge, grand chancellor, Knights of Pythias; Henry K. Braley, Brighton, senior living past grand master; Henry Walker, Brockton, grand secretary of New York; Grand masters and grand secretaries from the New England States, Canada, New York, and New Jersey are expected to attend the banquet.

Preceding the organization of the state, or grand lodge of Odd Fellows in Massachusetts, Massachusetts No. 1, had been organized in Boston in 1820 by James B. Barnes, a British emigrant who came to this country in the same year that Mr. Wilkey did. James Wilson, keeper of the Bell-Inn, was prominent in the affairs of this lodge, which for some time consisted of six members, and the first meetings of the lodge were held in his place.

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## The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

ROME, Aug. 14  
ITALY has put aside for the moment its domestic troubles to concentrate all its attention on the problem of the day—the settlement of the reparations question. Many still regard Signor Mussolini's suggestion, made early last December, as the best proposal yet made for the basis of a pacific and satisfactory solution, and confidence is expressed in official quarters that the Italian memorandum will be given greater consideration. A noteworthy article has appeared in the Popolo d'Italia, Signor Mussolini's own paper, which examines the scheme of reconstruction advocated by the British economist, Mr. J. M. Keynes, and says that Mr. Keynes' views are the more interesting as they coincide with the Italian official viewpoint on European reconstruction. "After seven months," it continues, "we find that the ideas of the Italian Premier are gradually finding a hearing. The fundamental ideas propounded, both by the British economist and Signor Mussolini, are the 'reduction of the German debt and the cancellation of inter-allied liabilities. Signor Mussolini's memorandum was based on the cardinal points. Germany cannot be asked to pay mythological sums, and a reduction must be made if a pacific solution is to be reached.'"

The ownership of the famous diamond known as the "Florentine," is in dispute between the Italian Government and the ex-Empress Zita of Austria. This diamond weighs 133 carats, is of a yellowish tinge and has eight facets. It is set in a circle of small diamonds in the shape of a snake, and is valued today at about 30,000,000 lire or about \$300,000. On the downfall of the Austrian Empire in 1918, the Italian Government claimed the diamond together with other Austrian crown jewels, but the late Emperor Charles was able to secure it in his flight from Austria. The Italian Government having discovered that the ex-Empress Zita is trying to raise money by selling jewels, on which Italy has a claim by the peace treaties, has formally warned her to stop. It is said that she is purloining jewelry belonging to the ex-Empress.

A valuable donation has been made to the Museum Thermae in Rome, which adds considerably to its already numerous artistic treasures. The gift consists of eight rare old Roman paintings on numerous subjects in gilded frames of different sizes. They formerly belonged to the Pallavicini family, and their author and exact origin is unknown. Worthy of mention is the picture reproducing a young gladiator in the act of crowning himself with his right hand, while in the left he holds the other symbol of victory, a palm leaf, in the presence of maidens one sitting and the other standing, both holding crowns in their hands.

There are today 298 Fascist organizations abroad. Special rules have now been drawn up to regulate these Fascist associations which are strictly ordered to obey the laws and respect the customs of the country in which they reside, and at the same time to show a good example of honesty and discipline to their fellow-countrymen. All the associations are closely coordinated, and are dependent directly on a single organizer who resides in Rome and is responsible to Signor Mussolini for these associations. According to the latest figures, 1846 societies have joined Fascismo, which today counts a membership of over 3,500,000.

Traveling in a train through Italy it is surprising to see how many of one's fellow passengers possess tickets.

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## TEACHER TURNOVER LESS THAN IN 1922

New Hampshire Reports at Institute—Rural Districts Stand High in Number of Pupils

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 30 (Special).—The annual report presented to the public school institute at Plymouth Normal School, in session this week under the auspices of the New Hampshire Board of Education, shows that in the 1922 school year, 78 per cent of the secondary schools of the State had the same teachers throughout the year. This was a gain over the previous year of 6 per cent.

It is further reported that 27 per cent of the enrollment in high schools in the State comes from the rural districts. As 36 per cent of the population is rural, this indicates a high representation of farming communities in educational endeavor. Eighteen per cent of all secondary school pupils comes from farm homes.

Tardiness among pupils in secondary schools decreased during the year to the smallest percentage on record, less than 1 per cent. The total enrollment has been more than 93 per cent. The percentage of pupils who left school during the year was 13, the smallest on record. The average number of pupils per teacher has decreased to 19, compared with a national average of 20.

Don C. Bliss, president of the Trenton (N. J.) Normal School, and Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, addressed the institute on geographical subjects, which are the special topic of the gathering, the largest of the kind ever conducted by the New Hampshire authorities. Superintendents, headmasters and principals in all districts are present.

In connection with the institute, attention is being given to a revision of the courses of the seventh and eighth grades in secondary schools.

Mr. Bliss gave an address on "The Graph and School Administration," in which he explained the simplest and most efficient methods of graphical recording. He also talked at another conference on "School Measurements." Edgar D. Case, principal of the Hallsville School in Manchester will speak on schoolroom methods in geography, and discussion will be led by William C. T. Adams, superintendent of the Keene schools. The several deputy superintendents are scheduled to complete the program, including James N. Pringle on financial management and Walter M. May on recent educational literature.

**SAN DIEGO POPULATION IS 126,281**  
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The 1923 San Diego city and county directory, recently published, gives the city population as 116,876, with East San Diego's population as 855, making a combined population of 126,281. This is a gain of 4964 over 1922.

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LEAGUE ACTIVITIES  
HELPED BY WOMEN

Union Hostesses Bring Together  
Representatives of Many Na-  
tions in London

By MARJORIE SHULER

One of the most effective pieces of propaganda for the League of Nations is being carried out quietly by the women in the English branch of the League of Nations Union. A hospitality committee, headed by Viscountess Gladstone, has been formed by a number of popular London hostesses to look after the stranger within the city gates and to see that strangers of various countries meet one another. It may be over a luncheon table, at which half a dozen heads of English women's organizations explain their work to the visitor. Or it may be on the terrace at Parliament, when one or another of the women members invites a dozen or so guests from as many countries and gives them a practical demonstration of how a league between representatives of different nationalities can be established in half an hour's conversation. Mrs. Harington-Stuart is one of the women who is doing valiant service on this committee.

The English branch of the League of Nations Union is sponsoring half a dozen other valuable activities on behalf of the League. It is interested in the 70 organizations which have been brought together for quarterly meetings on behalf of the League, and which include all varieties of groups, from actors' associations to missionary societies. It concerns itself with the parliamentary committee of 450 members of Parliament, who meet once a month to discuss League problems. It keeps in touch with the members, to see that they speak on League questions in the House of Commons; and it works in the by-elections for candidates pledged to carry forward the League policies.

The labor department distributes propaganda on behalf of the international labor organization, the intelligence department sends out quantities of information on the League, and the overseas department collates material with the branches in the 35 other countries, and also with committees of nationals from those countries, resident in London. Special committees are formed to deal with the major problems pending before the League of Nations, to compile information on these questions and to interest public opinion in the League decisions.

SPORTS DOMINATE  
IN WELFARE WORK

British Miners Found to Favor  
Open-Air Recreation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10.—In the various plans adopted for the expenditure of moneys accruing for welfare work under the Mining Industry Act of 1920, sports grounds occupy a predominant place, according to the report on the fund for 1921-22. Details concerning the administration of the fund, given in Industrial Welfare, show that after the sports grounds the most popular thing is the institute, or village hall.

The fund, which is collected by a penny-a-ton levy, consists of two parts, of which four-fifths must be allocated for local purposes in the districts, while one-fifth is for general purposes and is not subject to restrictions. Certain rules are followed with regard to the allotting of money. It is not given for the relief of already existing methods, but for the provision of new welfare facilities. The important unit is not the single colliery, but the district, the object being the raising of the level of social welfare in the district as a whole.

FRENCHMAN MAKES  
PREHISTORIC FIND

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 29.—An important prehistoric discovery has been made by a young student of Toulouse. Following a subterranean course of a stream near Saint Martory, he came upon the entrance of a gallery which opened into a number of chambers.

The walls of the chambers are covered with images of animals, lions, bears, lions and tigers, the rocks being chiseled in primitive fashion. The work is attributed to cavemen of prehistoric days, and considerable interest is taken in scientific circles.

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## She Entertains in Behalf of League



Mrs. Harington-Stuart

## Washington Observations

Washington, Aug. 30.—**L**ORD BIRKENHEAD seems to step off with the wrong foot on American soil. When he last visited the United States in 1917—then as the Right Honorable F. E. Smith, M. P.—he gave an interview to "Bob" Norton, a well-known Washington correspondent, which evoked criticism from the Irish-Americans. The British politician resorted to the time-honored recourse of blaming it on the reporter, but the net result was his precipitate withdrawal and return to England. Some stinging comments on the turbulent situation in Ireland did the damage.

Samuel G. Blythe is in Washington to give the new régime a reportorial "once-over." Mr. Blythe, once a working Washington correspondent, has been one of the plutocrats of the journalistic profession for some time. When he writes nowadays he does it largely for pastime. He has arrived at the stage where, as George Ade once put it about himself, he can sell anything he produces, "even if it's good."

Breckinridge Long of Washington and St. Louis is being talked about for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, to succeed Judge Cordell Hull. The young Missouri Democrat who succumbed to James A. Reed in the 1922 senatorial primaries is the possessor of a seven-figure private fortune. It may be that those who are grooming him for the national chairmanship are proceeding on the well-known theory that "them that hath, gets."

Charles B. Warren, laurel-crowned from Mexico, denies the probability of his being sent to the court of Oregon as the first ambassador under the new deal, but Colonel Warren says nothing about going to London. Circumstantial stories are afloat that he is slated to succeed Colonel Harvey—"if and when" that Green Mountainer resigns. Colonel Warren acquired a taste for diplomatic life during his two years in Japan, but between longing for home and lack of strenuous occupation he tired of Tokyo. There is always something doing in the way of incidents between "Uncle Sam" and "John Bull," and the Detroitter is not expected to reject a proffer of the mission to St. James' if it is made to him.

America's diplomatic representative in Morocco, where the Muhammadans

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AUSTRALIAN AREAS  
AWAIT RAIL LINES

Sir Henry Barwell, After Trip  
to Interior, Urges Action  
Upon Commonwealth

ADELAIDE, July 21 (Special Correspondence).—"In Central Australia we have a vast, rich inheritance which awaits settlement and development," was the verdict of Sir Henry Barwell, Premier of South Australia, on his return from a motor dash into the interior. The trip occupied three weeks and took him as far as Mount Stuart, some distance from the MacDonnell Ranges.

Included in the party taking the ride were Sir Tom Bridges, Governor of South Australia; Mr. N. G. Bell, chief railways commissioner of Australia; Mr. W. A. Webb, chief railways commissioner for South Australia; and Mr. T. McCallum, a member of the South Australian Legislature.

One result of the excursion will be a renewal of the project for a railway through to the Northern Territory. Under an agreement entered into between South Australia and the Federal authorities, when the country was taken over, the gap in railway communication between the present railheads, Oodnadatta at the southern end, and Pine Creek in the Northern Territory, was to have been bridged by a line running directly north and south. The distance from one point to the other is approximately 1012 miles. As the Premier points out, after 13 years from the date of that agreement, nothing has been done by the Commonwealth Government to fulfill its obligations to complete the railway. Sir Henry says that South Australia has become exasperated, and that a determined effort is to be made to push the demand.

The Premier's view is that, apart from the ranges and some sandhills, all the land is suitable for pastoral occupation. "Certainly, some of it is poor," said he; "but much of it is good. There is a large portion which is equal to anything we have in South Australia for pastoral purposes. Among the MacDonnell Ranges are rich alluvial plains, well watered, and splendidly grassed. Innumerable creeks cross these plains, which are level and look as if they had been specially prepared for irrigation."

The Premier's opinion is that the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth by the South Australian Parliament was a huge mistake. He insists that if this state had retained the country, the work of building the railway through the Continent would be well in hand by now. South Australia was asked by the Federal authorities to forego its right to have the north-south line constructed in favor of the immediate building of the east-west transcontinental, but there was an understanding that there was not to be any undue delay.

The Premier complains that much pressure is being brought to bear upon the Commonwealth to break its agreement with South Australia and construct the line, if at all, along a route which is not wholly within the boundaries of this State and the Northern Territory. He is convinced that it is not only South Australia's right, but her duty, to ask the Commonwealth to proceed with the construction of the north-south line. As an alternative idea, or even independently of any railway proposals, he is quite prepared to recommend to Parliament that South Australia should offer to take back the southern portion of the Northern Territory, which, because of its geographical position, would naturally send its produce to South Aus-

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The success of this service has forced us to enlarge, by taking extra space on both lobby and ground floor.

**Hatchers SHOP**  
Quality without Extravagance  
**HOTEL TULLER**  
DETROIT, MICH.

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INDIAN EXTREMIST  
MOTION DEFEATED

Attempt to Free Mr. Gandhi and  
Others Fails

CALCUTTA, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—Not content with having carried an amendment to the Government of India Act to the effect that the Viceroy should only be allowed to exercise his power of certification in cases affecting the safety or tranquility of India, and not in those affecting the "interests" of India, balancing of budgets, Seshagiri Iyer moved a resolution more on the political levity which could bring forward such a resolution, and the narrowness of the margin by which it was defeated, than by the fact that it was defeated. The ingenious whitewashing which Mr. Seshagiri Iyer contrived to give to the non-cooperation movement was greeted—it is not surprising to learn—by derisive laughter from the Government benches. The campaign, marked as it was by all kinds of violence, was described as a political movement to better the condition of the people, and Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Home Member on behalf of the Government, said that Mr. Gandhi—for the debate really hinged on that personality alone, and not on his colleagues—and his doctrines were contrary to the interests of the industrial, agricultural, commercial, and legal industries, and that they had to deal with Mr. Gandhi as a political force and political propaganda. If Mr. Gandhi were to be released tomorrow he would follow his own doctrines, which were those of civil disobedience, which meant nothing but terrorism for which the share of moral responsibility belonged to Mr. Gandhi. "He may be a saint, a visionary, fanatical or misguided, but history will hold him responsible for the consequences of the doctrines he preached."

The Premier's opinion is that the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth by the South Australian Parliament was a huge mistake. He insists that if this state had retained the country, the work of building the railway through the Continent would be well in hand by now. South Australia was asked by the Federal authorities to forego its right to have the north-south line constructed in favor of the immediate building of the east-west transcontinental, but there was an understanding that there was not to be any undue delay.

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**Machine Exhibit to Open**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 31.—Developments made in machinery and metal work are to be illustrated in an exhibition which opens at Olympia in September. There will be included exhibits of naval, railway, transportation, and mining machinery, of foundry and shipyard tools, of boat and engine appliances, and of acetylene and electric welding processes.

**Everything for the  
Business Man or Woman**  
**THE RICHMOND & BACKUS CO.**  
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

**Ernst Kern Company**  
Woodward at Gratiot  
DETROIT  
September is Founder's Month  
at Kern's  
"In Forty Years No Sale Like This!"

**Steinway**  
and Other  
Famous Pianos  
Everything in the Realm of Music.  
If you can't call, write for catalog  
and full information.

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40 Stores, Headquarters  
1515-21 Woodward Ave. Detroit  
Stores in Principal Michigan Cities

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DANES' CLAIM ON GREENLAND  
IS DISPUTED BY NORWEGIANS

Conference to Attempt to Settle Controversy Over  
Ownership of Sparsely Inhabited Region

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The unanimous adoption by the Norwegian Parliament of a report on the Greenland question has once again directed public attention to the dispute which has for some years been in progress between Norway and Denmark over the ownership of this sparsely inhabited and almost barren region.

Norway's long-slumbering but real interest in, and its claims to Greenland, have revived since the war, and the question of ownership, as between it and Denmark, which has had actual possession of Greenland since 1814, became acute in 1919, when Denmark, wishing to assume the sovereignty over the whole of this ice-covered island continent, expressed the wish, through its Minister at Christiania, that Norway should raise no objections to such a procedure. But Norway did object and asked that the case receive consideration.

Accordingly, the Norwegian Government referred the question to the constitution committees of the Storting, and this body recently gave in its report. This was submitted to the Norwegian Parliament when the report was unanimously adopted without debate, after a brief announcement by the Prime Minister, to the effect that the Government had accepted the report. In doing so the Premier expressed the hope that the Greenland question would be settled, if only for the maintenance of friendly relations with Denmark. Meantime the Copenhagen Government submitted a bill to the Danish National Assembly, in September, 1922, in which Denmark's sovereignty over Greenland was proclaimed, and there the matter rests, pending any action by Norway.

Though Greenland is a great continent island, it is for the most part nothing but an ice-covered waste, of doubtful utility, and its only value therefore is a sentimental one. Its exports, in 1903, were valued at under £23,000 and its total imports at barely £45,000. It possesses coal, graphite, iron, cryolite and alum, and exports whale-oil, pelts and elder down; its fisheries are fairly important, the United States fishermen going there for the halibut fishing; most of the miners are foreigners, the season for shipping is very short, so that for practical purposes the export trade is insignificant.

Sentimentally, however, the matter is of deep import, to both Denmark and Norway. Greenland is a huge country, more than 10 times as large as Norway, and 100 times larger than Denmark. Moreover, geographically, it forms part of the great continent of North America, being almost con-

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FETTER'S FLOWERS**  
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7625 Woodward Ave. Phone Empire 2688

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406 SCHERRER BLDG., DETROIT  
Cherry 4130  
Gowns for Every Occasion  
Attractively Priced  
READY TO WEAR  
MADE TO ORDER

**SEPTEMBER 4 TO  
SEPTEMBER 22**  
Remarkable offerings of everything  
needed for the home as well as Fall  
and Winter Clothing and all accessories  
for men, women and children.  
See daily newspapers for details.  
**THE J. L. HUDSON CO.**  
DETROIT

**HUDSON'S  
42<sup>ND</sup>  
ANNIVERSARY**  
MDCCLXXII

**New White Silk Blouses**  
With the Three Most Popular  
Necklines—All \$7.50

Beautifully tailored blouses of washable white silk—the type school girls and business women will like because of their correctly tailored lines as well as the fact that they launder easily.  
One style has the deep V neck with long pointed collar.  
Another has the round flat collar.  
And the third is made with the artist collar—the same style collar smocks have.  
Second Floor  
**Newcomb-Endicott Company**  
Detroit, Michigan

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## HIMELHOCHS

Woodward Thru to Washington  
DETROIT  
Fall Opening Sale  
New fashions brought to sell at special prices  
make this an event of unusual interest. All  
departments represented. Week of September  
third.

**Latest Models in  
Summer  
Footwear**  
for Men, Women and Children  
**TYFES**  
Woodward and Adams  
DETROIT

**Sager Music Shop**  
"WHERE HARMONY REIGNS SUPREME"  
Musical Instruments and Supplies  
1539 Broadway Cherry 7830  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Sager Hawaiian Conservatory**  
of Music  
ALBERT J. SAGER  
Instructor  
Tenor Banjo, Mandolin, Ukulele,  
Hawaiian Guitar, etc.

**Ernst Kern Company**  
Woodward at Gratiot  
DETROIT  
September is Founder's Month  
at Kern's  
"In Forty Years No Sale Like This!"

**Steinway**  
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Third week Aug. ....	\$1,818,660	\$409,460	Oper. revenue .....	\$1,961,429	\$1,844,764	July gross .....	\$2,586,481	\$1,165,955	LONDON, Aug. 30—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged today at 4 per cent.
From Jan. 1 .....	\$6,028,835	\$4,478,055	Net oper. income ....	107,885	\$60,578	Net op. inc. ....	829,078	1,067,788	
						7 mos. gross .....	\$3,184,734	\$5,316,998	





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September 4th  
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912 F. A. Medina. MRS. H. L. HILL, "P. O."  
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Prompt and Satisfactory Service.  
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65 complete departments—catering to  
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GOOD SODA  
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CRANE'S CHOCOLATES  
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We bind all lines of books.  
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CAFETERIA  
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Harper Improved System  
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E. CLEVELAND AND HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE  
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E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

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ALL MAKES  
GODDARD MOTOR CO.  
5821 Carnegie Ave. Phone Cedar 2908

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Everything Good to Eat  
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## JENSEN'S BAKERY

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Phone Hemlock 5135 Res. 100th St. & W. Blvd.  
"The Conscientious Plumber"  
I. ROBERT KIEL  
644 E. 103 St. Eddy 5138

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Flowers  
Plants, Cut Flowers and Floral Designs our  
specialty.  
Phone Service 6004 and 7710 Lorain Ave.

## THE WELLINGTON GROC. &amp; PROV. CO.

Meats and Groceries  
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## Cleveland

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8040 WEST 25TH STREET  
Hardware—Stoves  
Electrical Appliances  
Sporting Goods  
Poultry Supplies  
Deliveries Lin. 285 Bell.  
"A man's mail always gets an interview"  
—THE—  
CROMWELL-CROOKS CO.  
446-450 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio  
MULTIGRAPHING ADDRESSING  
MAILING  
"Phone Main-3227"

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Golden Book of  
Hans Christian AndersenCopenhagen, Aug. 7  
Special Correspondence

UNDER one of his portraits Hans Christian Andersen once wrote: "Life itself is the most enchanting fairy tale." Whatever life may mean to many, to this poor, ruddy lad, who became the treasured friend of the most famous men and women of his time, life was assuredly a fairy tale.

Let those who doubt this visit the Royal Library in Copenhagen and ask to be allowed to see Hans Andersen's Golden Book, a huge, bulky folio, securely encased in a large box and kept under lock and key. A singularly touching document human it is, and one which possesses a unique interest. Among the contents is a simple little poem in memory of "Little Marie," written by Hans Andersen when 11 years old (the age is carefully stated on the old sheet), March 17, 1817, and a passport to "the lad H. C. A.," issued by the authorities in his native town of Odense when he was for the first time set out for Copenhagen. These pages chronicle his rise to fame, and show how this poor, ill-favored and awkward boy in course of time not only saw the great beautiful world, for which he in an early poem sighed in hopeless resignation, but saw it as a world-famous writer, a highly honored guest.

In the Golden Book are letters, greetings, portraits, flowers, and snapshots of music from hundreds of illustrious contemporaries, but space will only allow us to mention a few of all these.

There were probably few that Andersen himself valued more than some messages from Jenny Lind. There is a portrait of the singer signed, "Your affectionate sister Jenny, Christmas Day, 1849" and with two lines in Swedish: "Art and religion were given to man to show the way to the life hereafter." There is also an invitation to dinner, signed "with true friendship, your affectionate sister Jenny Goldmann." The several letters from Charles Dickens show how his feelings toward Andersen grew warmer as the years rolled on. The first letter is dated Victoria Hotel, Euston Square, Friday night, thirteen August 1847:

My dear Sir:

Returning to town this evening from Liverpool, four and a half hours later than I had expected, I am sorry to find that my tenant, having some opposition to his election in Scotland (for he is a member of Parliament) has come out of town himself and entreated me to allow him to remain in occupation of my house for a fortnight longer. In addition to this vexatious circumstance a lady who came back with us has been taken ill here and there is great confusion and distress in consequence; the hotel being very full.

I write this hurriedly to express my regret that I find myself thus unexpectedly without a home to receive you in my Sunday morning, and am sorely against my will to postpone the pleasure of seeing you as my guest until your next visit to London. I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you to-morrow at about 11 o'clock to express my regret in person and to bring you those works which you made me happy by saying I would be a pleasure to you.

My dear Sir, I am always, with admiration and regards,

CHARLES DICKENS.

Hans Andersen Esquire.

Dickens does not appear to have found Andersen in when he called for there is an undated note:

My dear Sir,

I call on you and find you, unfortunately from home, and I am sorry to find that I leave with this and write me one line addressed to me at "Broadwater, Kent," telling me when you leave town.

Faithfully yours ever  
(Signed) CHARLES DICKENS.

Hans Christian Andersen Esquire.

Ten years wrought a change in their relations; for on July 5, 1856, Dickens writes from Villa des Moulinaux near Boulogne:

Dear and worthy Hans,

I am extremely sorry that I cannot show your friend Mr. Bill the attention and interest that it would indeed be a great pleasure to me to testify my friend of yours. But I have left London for the summer in order that I may work more freely and pleasantly in the midst of a pretty garden here. You know, my dear fellow-laborer, what the distractions of a London life are and what a relief it is to escape from them.

The following year Dickens writes: "Tavistock House London. Third April 1857.

I received your welcome letter the day before yesterday, and immediately pro-

ceeded to answer it. I hope my answer will at once decide you to make your summer visit to us.

We shall not be at home here in London itself after the first week in June but we shall be at a little country house I have only twenty-seven miles away. It is on a line of railroad, and within an hour and a half of London, in a very beautiful part of Kent. You shall have a pleasant room there with a charming view, and shall live as quietly and as wholesomely as in Copenhagen itself.

From Wilkie Collins there is a greeting dated 11 Harley Place, Marylebone, July 1, 1855.

From France there are scores of interesting mementos. On the same page letters from Rachel (Paris, April 28, 1848) Victor Hugo and Lamartine (Paris, May 3, 1843), with portrait, and an earlier portrait of Victor Hugo, signed Aug. 14, 1833. An invitation from George Sand: "Venez à 2h, cher ami, lundi, midi." Dumas père has written, most beautifully, some verse, and there is a long letter from Balzac, Paris, 1833.

There has always been a close connection in literature and music between Denmark and Germany, to which the Golden Book bears ample witness. Clara and Robert Schumann have both contributed some music, the former with her portrait, dated Copenhagen, April 10, 1842, and Schumann's Leipzig, July 27, 1844. From Heinrich Heine there is a card and letter, dated Aug. 10, 1833, and a poem 10 years later. Auerbach sent Andersen some autograph manuscript, and on one page there are friendly greetings from Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Giacomo Meyerbeer and Louis Spohr, dated, respectively, Leipzig, Nov. 1, 1840; Berlin, July 1844, and Cassel, Sept. 29, 1833. Last sent Andersen some letters of music, dated Copenhagen, 28 July, 1841, and Alexander de Humboldt gave his portrait signed Berlin, April 29, 1847.

Queen Alexandra's brother, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, thanks Andersen for a book in a very juvenile epistle (Dec. 31, 1867), beginning: "How do you do," and ending: "do not forget your Waldemar." The Duke of Augustenburg has given Andersen a poem and Lucile Grahn, the dancer, has written underneath her portrait: "To be remembered by you wherever I go will be my greatest pride." 24.2.1838.

Those mentioned above by no means exhaust the tributes paid to Andersen by the celebrities with whom he came in contact, and there are many from distinguished compatriots, among some charming drawings by Thorvaldsen.

Most touching perhaps are the more personal mementoes. There are, for instance, flowers gathered at many different places, and carefully pressed and fastened in the Golden Book: an oak leaf from Serbia (May 12, 1841) overleafing flowers from the tomb of Abelard at Heloise, Painsville from the Brocken mountain, flowers and maidenhair from Italy, and a tiny flower from Switzerland. Picture post cards had not been invented then, but there are several modest views of places which had become dear to Andersen on his many travels.

## New York Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Ignace J. Paderewski will give 70 recitals in North America this season.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will present its regular subscription concerts in Carnegie and Zerkow halls, New York, also in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and visit other cities, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Chicago. Bruno Walter, guest conductor, will relieve Mr. Damrosch for five weeks beginning in February.

John Philip Sousa will enlarge his tour to 280 musicians for his only New York concert this season, at Madison Square Garden on Sunday evening, Oct. 7.

The Little Symphony Orchestra and the Barre Ensemble of Wind Instruments, under their founder, Georges Barre, will begin their respective annual tours in November.

Alexander Siloti, concert pupil, will remain in the United States for piano recitals this season.

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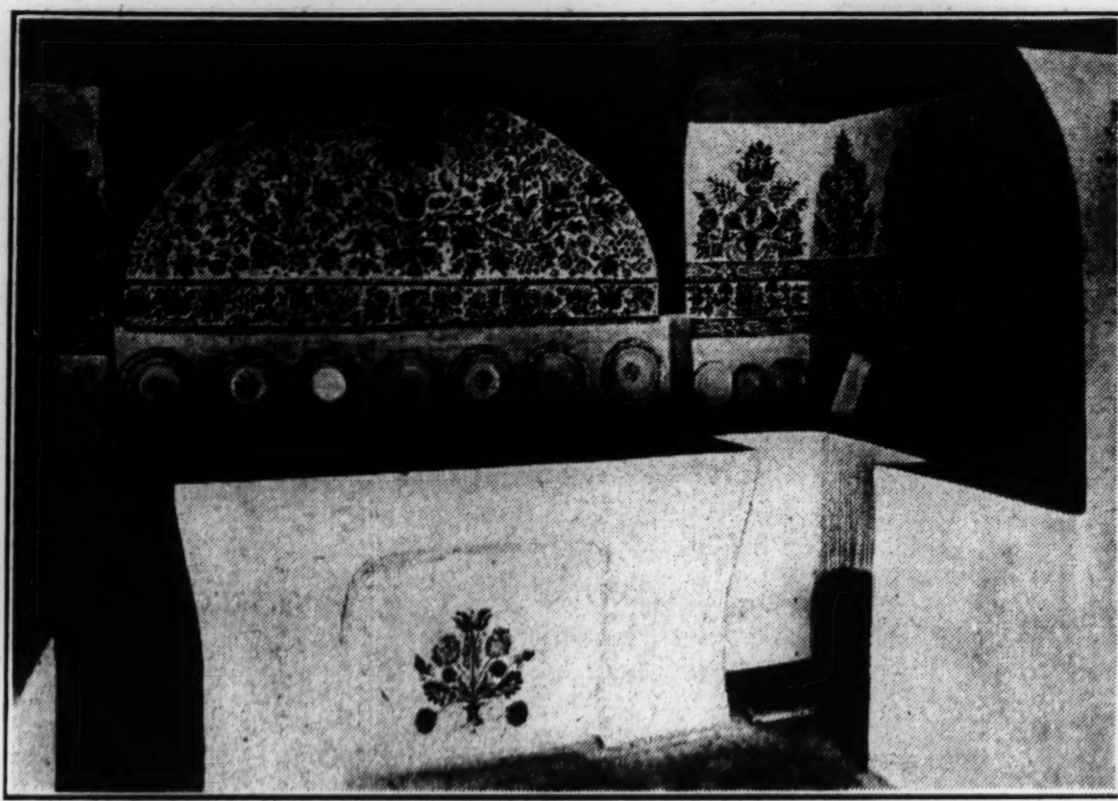
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## HOTEL CLEVELAND



Designs on Wall, China and Sideboard Cover in the Home of a Slovak Farmer

THE natural love of the Slovak people for color and decoration expresses itself in every aspect of their domestic life. The first thing that strikes the visitor to a Slovak village, more especially in the remoter districts, is that the cottages are roofed with brightly colored tiles and their walls decorated with patterns in red, yellow, and blue. The same designs and general arrangement are carried out in the interiors. In nearly every case the walls are covered with patterns, worked on them with color and brush, while every domestic utensil is decorated in the same manner.

The patterns and color schemes are traditional, and differ in every village. The local potteries are now falling into disuse, but when they flourished each had its distinctive designs by which it maintained its identity. The embroideries produced in the same district followed the local tradition, and a Slovak could tell at a glance the locality in which they were produced.

The illustration shows the interior of a Slovak cottage of the district of Modra, and is an excellent example of the residence of a prosperous farmer on a small scale, whose family maintain the old artistic tradition. As will be seen, the walls are painted in a distinctive design, entirely by the members of the previous generation of the family. On the white cloth which covers the front of the primitive sideboard the same design is carried out in the embroidered center, and even the plates on the ledge at the back, having been made locally, show the same tradition of pattern and color.

Although this cottage was taken as the best example of the Slovak art, there are many others throughout Slovakia which approach it very nearly in richness of decoration. As will be mentioned that the rough wooden furniture, not visible in the photograph, is similarly painted in the traditional design and color.

"Peter Weston" will be seen for a week in Atlantic City, before opening at the Sam H. Harris Theater, New York, on Sept. 17.

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The Oriental Theory  
of Pictorial Anatomy

BOMBAY, July 15 (Special Correspondence).—Of pictorial anatomy Mr. James H. Cousins, D. Litt., an English critic writing on the oriental theory of pictorial anatomy, says that it is frequently said that the difference between Western and Eastern art is that Western art is true to nature, and that Eastern art indulges in anatomical untruthfulness. But the lover of art, who feels the charm and conviction of oriental painting, will not rest content with the sense of oriental inferiority implied in the distinction, and will question himself as to what these terms exactly mean.

He will find some help toward an answer in the first volume of a series on "Modern Indian Painters," just published by Mr. O. C. Gangoly, the Bengali artist, scholar and critic. The book is an exposition of the work of one of the younger painters of the Bengal school, Mr. K. N. Mazumdar. The editor shatters the assumption that Western art is always anatomically normal by reminding us that Blake, Rossetti and Burne-Jones achieved much of their effect by systematic "deviations from nature," which no anatomist would tolerate and every art lover delights in.

In pure portraiture, such deviations are, of course, impossible, but in picturing a world which is far removed from our own, such as the realm of the mythological and the fantastic, so much of the attention of the Indian painters, the artists have, as Mr. Gangoly points out in his interesting book "an uninterrupted precedent for deviating from the natural human standard" in the whole long series of Indian and Far Eastern art. And he clinches the matter in a parallel column between "unnatural" art-anatomy and the digressions from the anatomy

## AMUSEMENTS

## MOTION PICTURES

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Early runs with the most important  
pictures."—New York Sun.

## To Our Readers

Theatrical managers wel-  
come a word of apprecia-  
tion from those who have enjoyed a good play in  
a theater advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR.

## Cartoons Are Drama to Bairnsfather

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 30

THE cartoon is more drama than drawing. Such is the opinion of the English cartoonist-dramatist, Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather, who, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, confesses that the stage was his favorite medium of expression. Captain Bairnsfather is shortly to appear in vaudeville in New York and later on tour.

"My vaudeville acts are a combination of the things I like to do. All the jokes I use on the stage are my own. Then I make a picture of what I want to present, and finally I have the stage, the lighting, the scenery, the atmosphere of the theater to aid me in putting over my effects," said the cartoonist who created "Old Bill" with his pencil, and afterward dramatized him in "The Better Ole" and "Old Bill, M. P."

"In a cartoon the drawing is by far the lesser part; it is the story, the drama, the thought behind the drawing which counts. What the cartoonist draws is not a picture, but a situation. Therefore, you may be the best possible draftsman and not succeed, unless you can get the touch of human nature revealed in a dramatic, humorous situation which appeals to the public. Of the thousands who appreciate the comic strips and humorous cartoons in the United States there are few who could criticize the rival artists from the point of view of excellence in drawing."

Captain Bairnsfather thinks that the American comic strips provide a much greater opportunity for the cartoonist than does the single comic picture, which is still in vogue in England. In the strip the artist can convey movement, progress, the development of a situation. (Accompanying word with gesture he illustrated his point. "He starts off, the retort, the follow-up, the reply and then the final, explosive climax.") In the single picture the artist has to do all this at once, and to avoid at the same time the old-fashioned static comic drawing, the "he said and she replied" joke.

In the trenches of France, where "Old Bill" came to life, Captain Bairnsfather was able to establish the fact, however, that the British Tommy and the American doughboy used the same humorous currency. Both laughed at

"the better ole" joke, and found food for mirth in the cryptic reply to the question: "Who made that ole?"—"Mice."

Withdrawn from the British front in order that he might, if possible, create an "Old Bill" for the police, the captain found himself in quite a different atmosphere. The French soldier required something broader, more akin to slapstick than to burlesque. The same was true on the Italian front, but there, after much study of the Italian character, as it was revealed to him during the siege of Trieste and during many encounters with the enemy among mountainous Italian scenery, the cartoonist discovered in the very inappropriateness of this scenery to military maneuvers a laughter-provoking element. He had only to burlesque the Italian scenery to get a laugh from the Italian soldier.

Despite this success, Bairnsfather did not feel at home with his humor until he was sent to the American troops. To them he could speak his native wit in his native tongue, in fact it was they who assured him that his style of humor was "very American."

## In Chicago Theaters

CHICAGO, Ill.—"The Fool," Channing Pollock's popular drama, opens a Chicago run on the evening of Aug. 31 at the Selwyn Theater with Miss Alexander, Charles and Charles Waldron in the leading roles. Other offerings new to Chicago the coming week are "The Dancing Honeycomb" at the Apollo, "The Chicago View" at the Illinois, "You and I" at the Playhouse, Alice Brady in "Zander the Great" at Powers, and "Polly Preferred" at the La Salle.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK

COMEDY Theatre, 41st St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30  
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—Starring Rathbone, Ron and Dione.

Children of the Moon  
With an All-Star Cast  
Matinee Labor Day, Mon., Sept. 3rd

COHAN Theatre, 45th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30  
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Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 3:30

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"Fairly glib with warmth and sparkle with humor."—Robert G. Groom.

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BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
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## TIMES SQ. WEST

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## THE FOOL

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Eves. at 8:15  
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Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Over the Hills of Home

I WAS standing on a little gray bridge which spanned a nameless brook somewhere in the west of Devon, idly watching the idle trout in the happy mood of a man who has nowhere to go in particular and a good hour of pearly English twilight in which to make the journey. Evening was far advanced, and night was setting in. Cows were lowing at the pasture bars, the young lambs all about me on the darkening hillside were crying through the dusk, and a great flock of rooks was rowing across the sky toward the woods of home. The deepest and most resonant chords of affection, tight-strung far back in our thoughtless and forgotten childhood, are struck in every human heart by this glad home-coming at nightfall, so ancient and so beautiful.

As I stood there on the little bridge thinking of these things, I heard on the road behind me the grind of gravel under heel. Turning to see who walked that lonely way at so late an hour, I saw a man powerfully built, with a bundle slung over his shoulder, striding down the slope, with his head thrown back and the wind playing in his hair. By the easy swing of his shoulders and the far-looking gaze of his eyes, most of all by something not of that country in his apparel, I knew him to be a sailor.

The man saw me as he stepped upon the bridge, gave me a cheerful "Good evening," and stopped to rest for a moment against the rail. Such affability toward strangers was not a common thing, I knew, among the men of those hills, and therefore, when he lifted his bundle to go on his way again, I said that I should gladly bear him company until we came to the next village inn. He answered with the independence of one who has lived much alone that he would gladly have me with him if I were prepared to walk briskly, but that he had no time for idle sauntering because he was going home.

"Standing there on the little bridge," said I, as we took the hill together, "I was thinking how everything seemed at that hour to be going home. The sheep on the hills were waiting for the shepherd, the cattle were calling at the gate, and the rooks over my head were making for those distant elms against the sky line where you can still see some colors of sunset. Even the water beneath the bridge was moving steadily, by the shortest possible road, to the sea which is its home. And I was thinking that this going home is the best of all things, proba-

bly, that our human experience ever brings us. I was saying to myself that this is what we really travel for, bidding good-by to father and mother, to wife and child and all our friends, and going out into far countries just that we may have the joy of coming home again. And then you came by and told me that you had no time to saunter because you had set your feet

was true. "By what name shall I think of you?" said he.

"My name would not interest you," I answered. "But remember this, that it is in every syllable as English as your own can be, and that the man who first bore it, a thousand years ago, was an English herder of sheep who lived on a wooded hill not far from here. And so good night to you, sailor. You have been for two years away, and I for three hundred years. But tonight we have both come home."

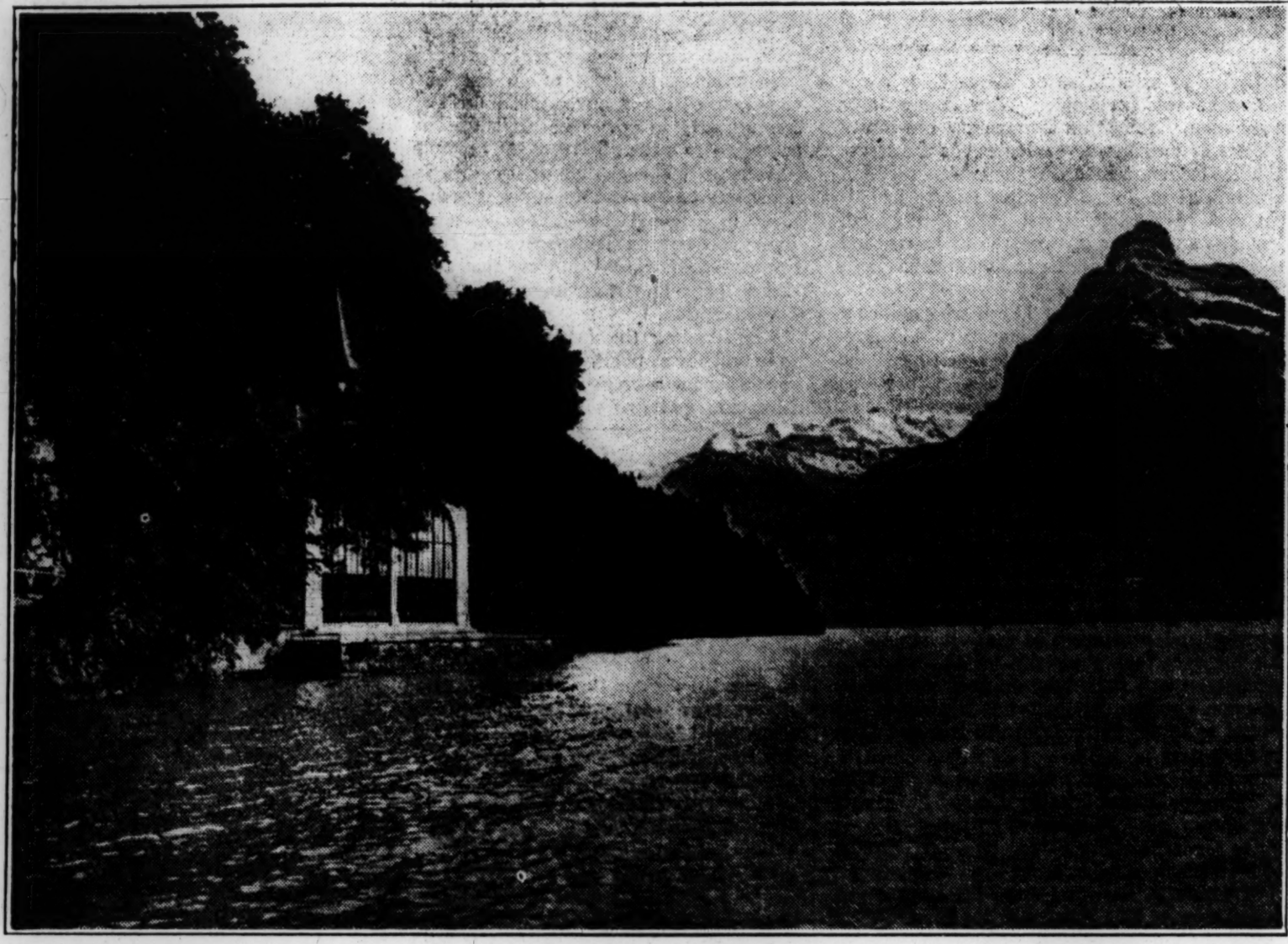
O. S.

## Switzerland's Hero

OF ALL the historic legends entwined in the history of the Republic of Switzerland, none is more familiar to both native and foreign friends than that relating to William Tell. Every school boy and girl in Switzerland knows well the story of their national hero. Every student of Schiller's drama, in whatever nation he may live, instinctively connects the patriot, William Tell, with Switzerland. We must journey

("Mount of the Holy Foot"), far away in the still, clear air, rises dark and jagged against the pale orchid sky—the first shaft of golden sunlight tinting the summit—mirroring its reflection in the western heavens. Great, green rollers, breaking on the distant, low, palm-fringed shores, send cascades of white foam dancing back to greet the ship.

The anchor is cast. Myriads of catamarans—the native boat—surround the vessel, manned by dusky natives, bringing an abundance of



William Tell's Chapel

Photograph Wehrli A.-G., Kilchberg, Zurich

## Going Up to London

"As I went up to London," I heard a stranger say—  
Going up to London.  
In such a casual way!  
He turned the magic phrase  
That has haunted all my days  
As though it were a common thing  
For careless lips to say.  
As he went up to London!  
I'll wager many a crown  
He never saw the road that I  
Shall take to London town.

When I go up to London  
I'll have a ribbon on my rein  
And flaunt a scarlet feather;  
The broom will toss its brush for me;  
Two blackbirds and thrush will be  
Assembled in a bush for me  
And sing a song together.  
And all the blossomy hedgerows  
Will shake their Hawthorn down  
As I go riding, riding  
Up to London town.

Halting on a tall hill  
Pied with purple flowers,  
Twenty turrets I shall count.  
And twice as many towers;  
Count them on my finger-tip  
As I used to do.  
And half a hundred spires  
Pricking toward the blue.  
There will be a glass dome  
And a roof of gold,  
And a latticed window high  
Tilting toward the western sky.  
As I knew of old,  
London, London.  
They counted me a fool—  
I could draw your skyline plain  
Before I went to school!

Riding, riding downward  
By many a silver ridge  
And many a slope of amethyst  
I'll come to London Bridge—  
London Bridge hung wide for me,  
Horses drawn aside for me.  
Thames my amber looking-glass  
As I proudly pass;  
Lords and ladies, dukes and dames,  
Country folk with comely names,  
Wandering at my steadfast face,  
Footmen falling back a space—  
I would scarcely stay my pace  
If I met the King!  
He'd smile beneath his frown:  
"Who is this comes travelling up  
So light to London town?"

Riding, riding eagerly,  
Thrusting through the throng,  
(Travelling light, Your Majesty,  
Because the way was long!)  
I'll hurry fast to London gate,  
(The way was long, and I am late),  
I'll come at last to London gate,  
Singing me a song—  
Some old rhyme of ancient time  
When wondrous things befell,  
And there the boys and girls at play,  
Understanding well,  
Quick will hail me, clear and sweet,  
Crowding, crowding after;  
Every little crooked street  
Will echo to their laughter;  
Lifting, as they mark my look,  
Chanting, two and two,  
Dreamed it, dreamed it in a dream  
And waked and found it true!

Sing, you rhymes, and ring, you  
chimes,  
And swing, you bells of Bow!  
When I go up to London  
All the world shall know!  
—Nancy Byrd Turner, in Scribner's  
Magazine.

far from Geneva, Berne, or even Zurich to the most original part of the Republic on the shores of Lake Lucerne to find traces of Tell's deeds; the tree at Aldort under which it is claimed the boy stood when Tell shot the apple, the Hohl Gasse where Gessler met the patriot; and the rock upon which Tell leaped to escape his captors.

The most fascinating, perhaps, of all these landmarks is the little chapel which marks the spot of Tell's bold leap from the boat. This solitary shrine, overhung by thick foliage just at the water's edge, commands respect for its quiet seclusion. But thoroughly to enjoy the tiny temple you must enter the quiet sanctuary and view the four historic frescoes done by the Swiss painter, Stuckelberg. There you will find told in vivid colors the inspiring story: the shooting of the apple, Tell's leap from the boat, the Hohl Gasse, or "Narrow Passage-way," and the oath on the Rütli.

In the first painting, Tell's crossbow lies on the ground and his son is holding the apple pierced by the arrow. Gessler on horseback has just seen the second arrow and threatens Tell. The stormy waters of Lake Lucerne are shown in the second fresco, tossing up and down the boat from which Tell has just leaped. Gessler is enraged, but Tell stands safely on a rock with crossbow in his hand. It is on this rock that the little chapel seen in the accompanying picture was built. The third fresco presents the tragedy in the Hohl Gasse. The last fresco of the four gives us the scene on the Rütli, a sloping meadow where the three men representing the cantons Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden first met and swear allegiance to defend each other against the oppression of the Hapsburgs. There they stand, Stauffacher, Furst and Arnold von Melchtal, their right hands raised and their left hands clasped in brotherly union. This event, which marks the beginning of the Republic of Switzerland, is commemorated every year by the Swiss Nation. The scene on the Rütli finds its place also in the drama of Schiller.

Indeed, the whole story of William Tell would not be so dearly held to by the people if it were not for Schiller's drama, which makes so tangible the characters of the legend against their historic background. Most vividly he describes the scene between Tell and his little son, who refuses to be blindfolded because of his confidence in his father's skill. The famous soliloquy of Tell while he is waiting in the Hohl Gasse waiting for Gessler to pass is one which practically every high-school boy and girl in Switzerland knows by heart. Equally familiar is the dialogue between Werner Stauffacher and his wife, a noble type of Swiss womanhood, who encourages and admonishes her husband to look forward not backward.

"Sieh, vorwärts, Werner, und nicht hinter dich!" Such passages have become household words in Switzerland.

At midnight the huge vessel casts her moorings, gliding out of the still

luscious, tropical fruits, fresh from the groves; mangoes, citrons, breadfruit, guavas, pineapples; and baskets of gaudy beads, shells, fans and a thousand Oriental wonders; bargaining in an indescribable babel of strange tongues, intermingled with English. Lithe native boys dive for coins, their black figures showing clear beneath the transparent waters. And the magic of the East begins.

Through the red, glaring streets of Colombo, where the sun pours down with tropical violence, to the hotel, from whose cool, shaded piazzas it is a glorious sight to watch the brilliant Eastern world pass by. Singhaese women, graceful and queenlike in their dusky beauty, pass and repass, poising upon their heads baskets filled with ripe fruits, or pitchers of cool water, walking with a rhythmical swing as they mingle in the streets with the gayly-dressed Europeans. A rickshaw dashes into view drawn by a stalwart native, his ebony skin shining soft and lustrous. Along the broad streets, shaded by tall tulip trees, into the cool arcades, lined with bazaars, a blaze of wonder enfolds the stranger. Ceylon is the land of sparkling gems. They twinkle and scintillate from their velvet platters: sapphires, star-sapphires, moonstones, aquamarines, garnets, topaz, and rubies combine in an iridescent rainbow, a mass of radiance, a kaleidoscope of glory. Then the wonderful embroideries, rich in their mingled colorings, and hosts of exquisite jades and carved ivories. And ever the scent of sandalwood rises as in a haze of incense.

On through the driveway to Mount Lavinia, the wayside bordered with overhanging coconut-palms, giant rhododendrons, scarlet, pink and cream, radiant butterflies with gossamer wings, cockchafers, dragonflies, fill the air; and far along the way a wild peacock, or a flamingo flamingo takes shelter amidst the trees. The road is thronged with natives, the women of the middle class, bizarre in their adornment. Silver and brass rings pierce ears, nostrils and lips. Their anklets, fingers and wrists bedizened with many rings and bangles, their flowing garments of many hues, Buddhist and Hindu temples stand majestic in their silence. A Muhammadan mosque is filled with solemn worshippers, their wailing chant echoing sad and mournful.

Then Mount Lavinia, where sea and sky meet in a beauty of blueness, and the golden shore is edged with waving palm trees. Tucked in the shelter of the mountain lies a quiet Buddhist church, fantastic in its daubs of vivid paint. And—under the shade of stately masses of jasmine, orange-hued glories, the purple wonder of the lotus flowers, is the far-famed hotel looking out across the Indian Ocean. When the molten sun sinks beneath the horizon to rise again in a distant land, and the soft shadows of the swift East, dawn twilight deepen into a more wonderful night—cinnamon gardens with the faint fragrance of many blooms; the soft-lit bungalows of the Europeans;—when birds, insects and all creeping things have gone to their noiseless slumber;—the silent padding of the natives to and fro the only sound that breaks the wonderful silence of the Eastern night.

At midnight the huge vessel casts her moorings, gliding out of the still

## "Be Not Deceived"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REMEMBER, dear reader, that regardless of the nature or history of your trouble, be it mental, moral, or physical, it can, and ultimately will, be healed by truth, by the power of God; and "there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

The error of the ages has been the belief that the power of God cannot be applied to heal sickness and other distressing conditions, as well as sin. It assuredly is not in the nature of Christian ministry to say to the distressed one, "Oh, nothing ails you; it is all imagination," and to send the sufferer away, perhaps confused and hurt. Neither can it be called Christian to bring to the bedside of a sufferer no more hopeful verdict than, "Be patient; God has afflicted you for some wise purpose," and straightway appeal to material aid for relief. The Bible accounts of the three years' ministry of Jesus the Christ, as well as that of his students for many years afterward, do not contain a single record of their failure to heal a case of sickness; nor is it recorded anywhere that the sick were told that God had brought on the sickness.

Now, it is the very nature of error to vilify and misrepresent Truth. Jesus and his students were openly and secretly maligned and falsified, and their healing work thereby hampered. True to the teachings of Christ Jesus, Christian Science declares, "Fidelity to his precepts and practice is the only passport to his power; and the pathway of goodness and greatness runs through the modes and methods of God" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 270). It is rapidly dawning on the world that herein lies the remedy for every human need; and as this idea progresses, many and varied are the arguments of error to turn people aside from the healing truth. One of the most subtle of these arguments is that Christian Science condones or minimizes sin in some way. On the contrary, it teaches that there can be no real healing without the destruction of sin; and it heals sin by the demonstration of the real nature of God, good, as All-in-all. When it is understood that Love is the only power, presence, reality, sinful traits and habits are put aside and destroyed.

The students of Christian Science know full well that no mere repetition of words or phrases, the laying on of hands, or any other material activity, can avail. They are not deceived by the unscriptural doctrine that through some mysterious and unreliable communication by those claiming to have "gifts," which are withheld from others, any good can result. To them the

harbor waters. A breathless calm has fallen o'er the island. The only sound that stirs the lurid night—a faint strain of distant music, that floats through the air bidding the liner farewell. Gradually the shore-lights fade, dimming into a confused blur—sleep reigns. But the ship continues her unwavering course through the fathomless seas to Australia.

## "A Garden Inclosed"

An antique among houses, the gray fence shuts it in, as though guarding a royal lady in her courtyard; a picket fence, as choice as wedding wood pottery, drawing a dividing line like a ruler's edge, between the swooping autos in the avenue, and the old stone house hidden in the lilac trees—an old-style picket fence, along a street where cuddling bungalows scuddle in between the spike-sharp eels of slanting roofs.

The turbulent street is noisy and raucous, and behind the fence, silent dew is beading the iris, and the croon of a mourning dove chimes in the glooming dusk.

Tomorrow's dawn will flood the dew-pearled garden, where pink hollyhocks grow against the gray stone house, and when I wait for a street-car at the corner, I can see through the fence, rose-lipped petals in a vivid spray—a miracle!—as when Aaron's rod budded, and bloomed blossoms, fill the air; and far along the way a wild peacock, or a flamingo flamingo takes shelter amidst the trees. The road is thronged with natives, the women of the middle class, bizarre in their adornment. Silver and brass rings pierce ears, nostrils and lips. Their anklets, fingers and wrists bedizened with many rings and bangles, their flowing garments of many hues, Buddhist and Hindu temples stand majestic in their silence. A Muhammadan mosque is filled with solemn worshippers, their wailing chant echoing sad and mournful.

I am not the only one who is glad that she has hung her house like a painting in the street, so that we have no need to go to an art exhibit to see quaint beauty traced on a canvas square. For every morning when I board the street-car, beauty gleams through the pickets in tapering hollyhock flame against a gray stone wall.

## Goose Creek

White rolling sky above,  
Bright sky under boat.

Sun under sun—  
April shine and river shine.

The wispy water grass  
and flat lily leaves  
ravel out to nothing  
on a lost horizon,  
like thin layers  
of fantastic cloud  
streaking mid-space  
in a double heaven.

Twin lines of wild geese  
converge—  
their "earring" cries  
turn and re-turn  
in the globe  
of green and crystal blue.

—Henry Bellmann, in "Cups of Illusion."

Scriptures are sacred; and they do not understand that their interpretation sanctions any mysterious visitations. But they do know, and have proved, that God, divine Mind, interprets them now, as always, to those who possess the childlike qualities of faith and meekness and that adoration which longs to sit at the feet of the Christ, Truth, to learn God's way. They know that sinners cannot be pushed into heaven in any superficial, unscientific way.

Christian Science has made of the Bible an open book to all peoples. There is no one, and there never has been anyone, connected with the movement of Christian Science claiming to have esoteric "gifts" or any other kind of gifts, except those that are the rightful, God-bestowed possession of all men. Those who most nearly approach in daily living the teachings of the Master are those best qualified to heal themselves and others of sickness and the desire to sin. Many things have the world's approval that are not in alignment with divine Principle; and one of the greatest blessings mankind can gain is the ability to discern the right from the wrong.

The shores of time are strewn with the wrecks of misplaced confidence; and many of these have been caused by well-meaning but deluded friends. Jesus warned against certain forms of error that were so subtle that "if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." Christian Science shows clearly how to apply the test emphasized by the Master, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The most important thing of all is not to be deceived into endorsing evil with any power; for it has in reality no such quality. God and His perfect spiritual ideas are all of existence; and God never created anything to deceive or harm His creation. Jesus summed up the whole problem of error when he spoke of it as "a liar, and the father of it." And when we thus approach it as false belief, we approach it as its master, confident of ultimate victory. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has shown the students of this Science how to avoid every pitfall of error, whatever its guise may be. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) she has written, "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them"; and the adds, "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923

## EDITORIALS

Nor a few of our present-day discontents are due to the tenacity in the public mind of notions which are demonstrable illusions. The chaos in Europe today, so threatening to world prosperity and peace, is in part, at any rate, due to the illusion that it is possible for the Allies either to exact from Germany, within the life of one or two generations, reparations equivalent to the war loans raised by any of the allies for themselves, or, once the economic situation is normal again, to repay to the United States the sums they borrowed during the war, as easily as the United States made the loans. In fact, the truth is quite different. Between national and international loans there is a marked difference. Inside each nation all that is necessary for the raising of war loans is for the individual citizen to lend his savings, or pledge his credit, to the state, which in turn raises taxation from which to make interest and redemption payments.

The limit of national loans is simply the point at which it becomes impossible for the state to raise any more taxation for the service of the loans, and that limit is always a distant one, for an internal loan is not a net loss to the community as a whole. It is fundamentally a transfer of wealth from one section of the community to another. Those who have savings lend them to the community, which then taxes itself in order to pay interest and redemption thereon. And the whole transaction is effected in the currency of the land.

As between states, however, it is an entirely different proposition. Loans or payments cannot be made in what is known as money at all. The German mark is valueless in France, as is the English pound in the United States, and there is no international currency. Payments from one country, therefore, to another have to be made in real values of some kind. In practice they have to be made in gold, or goods, or foreign assets, or services in some shape or form. Allied purchases in the United States, for instance, before the entry of the United States into the war, over and above what could be paid for by the normal balance of trade, were met by shipping gold, or handing over the assets, such as railway bonds, held by allied citizens in the United States. It is well known that the assets which its allies could use for this purpose had been exhausted by April, 1917, and that, had the United States not entered the war, allied purchases would have shortly come to an end.

It is thus clear that there is a strict economic limit to what nations can pay to one another. They cannot pay much in gold, for the gold in any one country is negligible compared with the sums involved in reparations and inter-allied debts. They cannot today pay much in foreign assets, both because Germany's foreign assets were mostly confiscated under the treaty, and because allied assets in the United States were largely transferred during the war. Payments, therefore, have to be made substantially in goods, or in services such as shipping, tourist entertainment and so forth. Yet here we strike the anomaly that no country is willing to accept payment in goods. The entry of German goods into allied countries, and the entry of allied goods into the United States, unless it is compensated by an equal flow of trade the other way, simply produces unemployment in the country which receives the goods. Germany would probably be willing to pay in automobiles, but to allow this to be done would be to wreck the automobile industry of allied lands. Each country has reared tariffs to prevent such payments from being made. Payment of reparations or debts means a one-way flow of trade, and that is only welcome in such foodstuffs or raw materials as are not produced in the territory of the recipient. And in point of fact, such raw materials are not produced in any of the countries concerned—save for some coal needed by France from Germany, which was being paid for before the entry into the Ruhr—because they are all situated in the temperate zone.

Thus we begin to see something of the fundamental illusion which is preventing a settlement today. Some reparations and some part of the inter-allied debts can be paid, by spreading the German payments over a sufficiently long period to reduce the annual transfer to such modest proportions as are economically practicable. But it is not possible for payment to be made on the scale still generally believed. France has gone into the Ruhr largely to secure sums which there is no human way of paying, and which it would not be willing in practice to receive. The United States stands aside, insisting that all debts must be paid, though it will not tolerate a reversal of that one-way flow of goods and munitions whereby the original debts were contracted, which is substantially the only way in which they can be paid. Great Britain, for its own credit's sake, has undertaken to repay its debts, but it is an open secret that Mr. Bonar Law did not believe it was possible for his country to live up to its obligations, and approved the settlement only because a majority of the Cabinet insisted.

The politicians of all countries know and admit these fundamental facts. Yet they say little or nothing, lest it should involve them in unpopularity. It is surely time that they told the truth to their peoples, for the misery of mankind is, without doubt, in great measure chargeable to their silence.

Even those who have become most resigned to accepting the tobacco situation in America as an inescapable evil cannot help but be startled at the disclosure made recently by the Internal Revenue Bureau that during the month of July, 1923, taxes were paid on nearly 6,000,000,000 cigarettes. This number, it appears, represents an increase of more than half a billion over July of last year. No wonder some of the state legislatures are taking steps to curtail the sale of tobacco products to minors. That is the least they can do.

THE Mussolini Government in Italy, being founded on a lawless and militaristic assumption of power, is naturally the first of the European governments to recur to precisely the international bad manners and bullying which brought on the World War. Civilization has not yet forgotten the ultimatum addressed by Austria to Serbia, in terms so insulting, and with so brief a period allowed for a response, as to make war inevitable. Now comes Italy with a demand upon Greece for a monetary indemnity and various kinds of humiliating apologies for the assassination of the five Italian members of the Greco-Albanian frontier delimitation mission. Whether Greece or Albania was in fact responsible is not fully determined. But Italy demands an answer in twenty-four hours, and by way of enforcing the demand the Italian fleet has been ordered to Piræus.

The importance of this action lies in the evidence it gives of the readiness of at least one European government to recur to the methods which precipitated the World War, while the disorganization and distress due to that war are still at their height. The Government of Italy is today only nominally a parliamentary Government. All power has been seized by the Fascisti, under the leadership of Mussolini, who uses the power of his militaristic organization to maintain a semblance of parliamentary authority. But the Government is in fact as autocratic as the Russian Government today, and is based equally upon an overthrow of the established constitutional forms. That it has accomplished much in the way of maintaining internal order and in restoring the industrial activity and prosperity of Italy is not to be denied. But the fact that autocracy grows with each triumph was never more strikingly emphasized than by this demand upon Greece. The saber is rattling in the Italian scabbard as it did in those of Austria and Germany in the dark days of 1914.

Both Italy and Greece are members of the League of Nations. The spokesmen of that League have been lately issuing encouraging bulletins as to the services it has been able to render to the cause of peace, even though it is crippled by the lack of adhesion of the United States. It will be interesting to see what steps the League can take in the presence of this grave menace to the peace of Europe.

ARE modern inventions making the world smaller? Are nations and peoples being drawn closer together with new problems arising in their increasingly interlaced relations? Must new methods be used in dealing with the new questions in which all countries, both great and small, are vitally interested? Suggestive answers to these questions are given in the very heading of an article in the Monitor sent from its London Bureau: "Air Traffic Notes." Here are some of the items:

Four large three-engine aircraft have recently been added to the fleet on the Paris-Constantinople air route. They are to be used for night flying, and have been fitted with a new kind of direction-finding apparatus for this purpose.

A monthly service was inaugurated this spring between Damascus and Baghdad. Its object is the carrying of mail between Syria and Iraq, with an extension, operated at present by motor car as far as Teheran.

(This is the magic carpet of the Arabian Nights outdone.)

A company known as Aero-Express, which has recently been formed at Rome under the auspices of prominent financiers, is engaged in negotiations for an air service between Rome and Constantinople.

(How much better—could Constantine and his successors have held their Empire together and how different would have been the world's history if an aircraft express had existed in 325 A.D.?)

Czechoslovakia contemplates the establishment of a "free" air port where air lines from all nations can meet and exchange passengers, goods and mail without any customs formalities or other hindrances. Negotiations for this purpose have been in progress for over a year and are now understood to be nearing completion.

Czechoslovakia's "free air port," and all that it implies, is an appropriate climax to the "traffic notes" from Damascus, Baghdad, Irak and Teheran. It suggests the compelling advisability of handling the new, and growing, and inevitable entanglements between nations in a reasonable, just spirit of modern enlightenment that applies new methods to new conditions. It shows the necessity of dealing with the closer involvements of the swiftly moving modern world in a comprehensive, co-operative way and not by means of the intrigue and sharp practice that have failed in the past.

The old ways, sometimes called "the familiar and approved methods of diplomacy," resulted in a conflict of which President Harding said: "It must not be again." Defenders of those old, obsolete and discredited ways delight in referring to advocacy of intelligent, world-embracing settlement of world-wide problems as "babble about isolation." The "free air port" of Czechoslovakia and the night flights between Paris and Constantinople, linked up with air routes to Damascus, Irak and Baghdad, speak too loudly and forcibly to be silenced by language of that kind.

It is a curious coincidence that just as a committee of the American Bar Association is enlarging upon the menace to order in the United States of the radical press, the New York Call should have passed out of the hands of the Socialists into those of representatives of labor unions. The Call was the only notable Socialist daily in the United States. It was cleverly, even brilliantly, edited, and was always readable even to those who differed radically with the impossible social program which it advocated. But it

### Rattling the Italian Saber

### Helping Prisoners to "Go Straight"

has been unable to make a living—the Socialists probably would say because the capitalistic business community refused to advertise in it. At any rate, it disappears as a Socialist publication, for the labor unions, so long as Mr. Gompers is a dominant figure in their greatest organization, are in no sense Socialistic.

Whether even the unions will be able to support a daily paper is a matter of grave doubt. In London the Herald, which has fought the battles of Labor for many years and which was a crusader bearing a stout and skillful lance, is about to go out of existence. This comes, too, at a moment when the Labor Party is the second party in power in England, and in a fair way, according to some observers, of becoming the first. Yet there is no adequate support for a distinctly labor organ. This may be because the union system is so well recognized in England that it receives adequate attention in most newspapers, irrespective of their political affiliations. At any rate, it is clear that a labor paper cannot thrive there, and it is doubtful whether one can in the United States.

Such being the fact, it seems hardly worth while to worry over the fly-by-night organs of subterranean revolutionary movements which appear semi-occasionally in various parts of the United States.

IN PAST years it has unfortunately been only too often the case that a prison sentence, even for a minor offense, has ruined a man's career to the extent that on gaining his freedom he has found all the doors shut to him which would lead to normal employment. He has thus found himself almost forced into a life of crime. Hence it is no surprise to learn of the organization of various societies, etc., in different parts of America having for their object the overcoming of this state of affairs. Such societies arrange to take care of prisoners on their being released from jail and thus help to bridge over the gap which has ere this proved so impassable to many. It is part of the work of these societies to connect a man with a job, in other words, at that time in his whole existence when such a thing seems most difficult to him.

One such organization, called the Central Howard Association, operates in a number of the middle western states, and has during the last year accomplished a remarkable amount of good in this manner. It helps equally the man on parole and the discharged prisoner, and Mr. Lyon, the superintendent, recently told an interviewer that he had today no fewer than 150 men paroled to him from half a dozen or more institutions. He said also that his observation had led him to favor strongly the parole system, as he had found that only once in a while did a paroled convict fail to make good when given an opportunity.

The organization of these societies marks a wonderful advance in the world's thought. It is gradually being recognized that in a great number of cases so-called criminals are victims of circumstances rather than inherently depraved, and it is being discovered that the good in them can be brought out if they are given a chance to prove themselves. The day is fast passing when a prison was looked upon as a house of punishment, in which the inmates were to be made to suffer to the limit, to be then turned loose upon the world to wreak upon it their vengeance for what they have been made to endure.

Of course there are still many barbarous prisons and inhuman methods of punishment employed in them, but on the whole there can be seen a gradual change for the better, with a resulting improvement in the morale of the prisoners themselves. When finally it is fully appreciated that a man guilty of some crime is just as much in need of help as the man on a bed of sickness, then the prisons will become what they should be, reformatories in the true sense of the word.

## Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to the advocates of Government ownership and management of all productive industry, the inequalities and imperfections in the existing social order are due to the inherent defects of what they call the "capitalistic system," under which, they claim, the owners of "capital" take an ever-increasing share of the wealth annually produced, leaving to labor only a bare subsistence. This is the alleged "iron law of wages," which, it is claimed, enriches the owners of "capital"—land and the machinery of production and distribution—at the expense of the workers. Perhaps some Socialist editor will explain just how it happens that American labor is so fully employed at high wages, while a large percentage of the farmers owning both land and machinery are heavily in debt, and, in many regions, are hardly able to make a living. Ownership of land and machinery doesn't seem greatly to have enriched the farmer "capitalists."

A LITERARY novelty, though not entirely unique, as a few similar attempts along the same line have been made before, has recently been issued in Paris in the form of a novel, "Roman des Quatres," published as the joint work of four well-known French writers. Each of the collaborators wrote in turn, the novel in reality consisting of a series of letters addressed by one to the other. Fortunately, perhaps, the plot of the novel was prearranged, so that there was thus avoided the possibility of a repetition of what occurred in the somewhat similarly produced "Le Roman des X." In this latter case each of the contributors thought to embarrass his successor by leaving the characters in impossible situations, and in one instance at least the situation was only saved by the writer informing his readers that he had not had time to read the last chapter and asking them to excuse any apparent incoherence in the narrative!

## Opinions on the Ruhr Impasse

LONDON, Aug. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The alternatives which lie before the British Government in dealing with the Ruhr situation are varied.

Lord Birkenhead, one of the most influential of the Independent Conservatives, advocated in a recent speech in the House of Lords, the withdrawal of British troops from the Rhine so as to leave France alone responsible for what then might happen. The possibility of such withdrawal, The Christian Science Monitor learns from a semi-authoritative German source here, is dreaded by Berlin. The criticism of it given to the Monitor was that it would lead to the creation by France of a separate Rhine republic, which the Monitor's informant added impressively, "would mean war."

Lord Birkenhead's scheme nevertheless is supported in the Daily Express by so powerful an advocate as Lord Beaverbrook, the well-known journalist, who extols the advantages for Britain of return to "the halcyon days of splendid isolation."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was leader of the House of Commons in the late Coalition Government, has given more cautious advice. Addressing the West Birmingham Unionist Association at Edgbaston on Aug. 18, he defined the policy he would adopt, which is much like that of followers of Mr. Lloyd George.

"We are agreed on this side of the Channel," he said, "that Germany ought to pay all she can pay toward reparations for the damage for which she was wantonly responsible. It may be true that the allied governments in the past have asked more than Germany could at any moment pay, but it is more certainly true that Germany never at any moment has made an honest effort to fulfill her obligations. In these circumstances, the Allies are entitled to impose stringent conditions upon Germany, and to secure such supervision and control of German finance as has been shown to be necessary in order that she should fulfill the obligations of the Treaty of Peace."

Mr. Chamberlain went on to define the entry of France and Belgium into the Ruhr as "a great and disastrous mistake," and continued:

In my opinion the remedy is to seek some measure of capacity to pay which increases with the recovery of Germany, so that if she has little capacity the charge at the moment may be small, but as her capacity grows she may make larger and larger payments toward repairing the damage she caused. I believe that measure can only be found in an effective way by taking the difference between the value of her export trade, whatever it is at any given moment, and the value of those imports which are necessary to sustain the life and industry of her people.

Lord Rothermere, the British newspaper magnate, has another panacea which he expounds in the columns of the Sunday Pictorial and the Daily Mail. It is to co-operate with France. "The alliance with France," he writes in his latest article, "is the true basis of peace in Europe, for England and France never will unite in any European purpose which is radically unjust." He adds:

We shall never hold our own by argumentative notes, however cleverly penned. Our business is to bring Germany to book, instead of which the Government are now backing her up.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, the well-known economist, advocates a bolder course. In a letter to The Times, he writes:

Let me outline what I would offer France—not because I like it, but because if one is to play at all the great game of world politics one must fling big stakes on the table. Let us tear up all the correspondence to date and propose, openly before the world, as follows:

1. France would agree
  2. To evacuate the Ruhr;
  3. To fix the nominal German liability of fifty milliards;
  4. To allow the rate at which this liability is discharged to be determined by a committee of the Reparation Commission on which would sit an American representative with a vote, along with British, French, Italian, and Belgian representatives;
  5. Then Great Britain would agree
  6. To cancel all inter-allied debts;
  7. To allow the claims of the other allies an absolute priority over her own on future receipts from Germany.
- Failing acceptance of this by France, Great Britain would proceed
1. To withdraw her troops from the Rhineland and to leave France alone, with no aid or sympathy from Great Britain, to work out her present policy to its bitter conclusion;
  2. To preserve in their entirety British rights to a share of the sums collected from Germany;
  3. To require the payment of France's debts to Great Britain up to 100 per cent of France's receipts from Germany from time to time.

Speaking at Cambridge on Aug. 8, Mr. Herbert Asquith, the veteran leader of the Independent Liberals, recalled that three and a half years ago he expressed the view that if the German liability were computed at £2,500,000,000 it might be worth while for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to consider whether he could not wipe off the contingent allied debts. Mr. Asquith added that he still believed that settlement upon these lines, coupled with agreed provisions as to the rate of, and guarantees for, payment by Germany, and supplemented by a reinforced League of Nations, afforded the best hopes for the future.

Sir John Simon, another prominent member of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has summed up the Liberal Party's proposals more definitely. Speaking at Portsmouth at the recent by-election, he said the policy of this party should be to do everything in its power to urge that the amount Germany could pay, and the means by which it could best pay, should be ascertained and issued.

Sir John said that he did not believe that the future peace of Europe could really be secured by the indefinite occupation by one country of the territory of another. That was the history which France of all countries in Europe ought to remember. "We have not got to abuse France or desert France," he declared, adding: "The best means of helping France is not by some military alliance. We must introduce into Europe the belief that it is to the common interest of civilized nations that they should combine for the purpose of securing each other against the unwarranted attack of another." For his part, he concluded, he would "put Germany inside the League of Nations."

This is so much like what Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lord Curzon have said in their note to France that it may be taken that the Liberals, for whom Sir John Simon speaks, are solidly behind the Conservatives in the policy on which the British Cabinet has now embarked.

The British Labor Party's views may be more obscure, as their leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, has published no criticism of Mr. Baldwin's policy so far. The Labor view, however, has always been that reparations payments would of little help to anybody, and that the best thing Britain can do is to enter into friendly relations with Germany.

### The Languishing Radical Press